FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 191

30 September 1980

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TANJUG REPORTS ON STATUS OF MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD291720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--The beginning of the fourth week of the preparatory meeting for the main meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has brought not expected headway. Debate on organisational matters has continued, but without touching on the essence of the conflict.

East European countries, whose very active representative today was the delegate of the German Democratic Republic, insisted on that a solution to the main conflicting issues be sought, but on the basis of the Czechoslovak proposal.

"The Western side," repeated that the necessary conditions have not been created for solving the conflicting issues, thus making it clear that the authors of the Czechoslovak proposal must change their stands. The U.S. delegate said that the proposal is unacceptable in its present form.

This has created a stalemate situation. A meeting of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries was also held today with a view to finding ways to a compromise.

The U.S. and Soviet delegations, whose conduct has a substantive bearing on developments in the Madrid "Congress Palace", also met today. The general impression prevailing at the moment is that there is no good-will to seek the necessary compromise, particularly along the East-West lines. However, today's debate was held in a tone which does not shut out possibilities. This in itself is encouraging, although the difficulties are known to be serious.

ADN on Session

LD292240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1505 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 29 Sep (ADN correspondent)--The delegations from 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada on Monday in the Spanish capital began the fourth week of their discussions on the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act.

The morning session was dominated by a detailed discussion of the proposal put forward by the CSSR delegation on the organization of the work of the meeting in November.

During the session the representatives of the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Sweden and other states came out in favor of not delaying any longer the main issue of the organization of the Madrid meeting and of discussing Point 4 of the CSSR proposal until a settlement is reached. This point sets a clear division of the course of the Madrid meeting, the time to be spent on the exchange of views and the start of the editing of the final document. Representatives of some NATO states again tried to dodge this issue.

The Austrian delegation submitted a compromise proposal on one part of the CSSR draft which regulates the work of the organs subordinate to the plenum. Whereas the CSSR delegation and the representatives of the other socialist states accepted this proposal and displayed their willingness to agree on it provisionally, some Western representatives demanded adjournment until Tuesday. Conference circles noted that the conduct of the socialist countries again showed their constructiveness in the search for acceptable solutions.

CSSR DELEGATE SPEAKS AT 246TH MBFR PLENUM

AU291629 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 1

[CTK correspondent report: "A Realistic Basis for an Agreement; Resumption of Disarmament Talks in Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Sep--A speech by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, at the 246th plenary session, which was chaired by David C. Reece, the representative of Canada, marked--after a recess of 2 months--the resumption of talks on the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe.

"The initiative-filled proposals submitted by the socialist countries--the GDR, Polish People's Republic, USSR and CSSR--on 10 July 1980 as well as other steps undertaken by these countries to achieve success at the Vienna talks have become not only a solid but also a realistic basis to work out a first reduction agreement. The period has come when it is high time to formulate in a businesslike manner, point by point, the specific text of the agreement on the first stage," Ambassador Keblusek declared. "The socialist countries and the Western direct participants in the talks have agreed that in the first stage only the Soviet Union and the United States will reduce the numbers of their ground troops in the agreed-upon area of central Europe. The underlying premise is that in the first stage the Soviet Union's reduction will exceed that of the United States and that the troops affected by the reduction will be withdrawn to the territories of the two countries and their numbers in the area to which this reduction pertains will not be increased.

"When signing the agreement on the first stage the Soviet Union and the United States will exchange lists containing verifiable data on the identification, numbers and location of the units that will be subject to the reduction. The socialist states have agreed that the Soviet Union will reduce its ground forces by divisions if the United States, in turn, reduces the numbers of its ground forces by brigades. In 1978 and in the first half of 1979 the understanding was gradually arrived at that it is necessary for the other direct participants in the talks--apart from the United States and the Soviet Union--to adopt within the framework of the agreement on the first stage precisely defined internationally legal commitments on 'freezing' the numbers of their armed forces between stages. Likewise, the understanding was arrived at that in the agreement [on the first reduction stage] general criteria must be established concerning the stipulation of the scope and deadlines of reduction in the second stage."

The Czechoslovak delegate then recapitulated the compromises and concessions made by the socialist countries in the interest of speedy achievement of an agreement. The West, however, has been changing its attitudes, because of the long-term military programs and resolutions of supreme bodies of the NATO countries, the objective of which is exclusively to quantitatively and qualitatively reinforce precisely those types of troops and weapons that are designed to change the present approximate military balance in central Europe.

All conditions exist in Vienna for a speedy achievement of mutually acceptable agreements, which would result in a reduction of the high concentration of the two sides' military potentials in the center of our continent, agreements for which the peoples of Europe and world public opinion have been waiting for 7 years.

On behalf of the NATO states directly participating in the Vienna talks, today's plenary meeting was addressed by Edouard Molitor, the delegate of Luxembourg.

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV, LUKANOV

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU261808 Sofia Dometic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary. Talks on Bulgaria's further participation in developing cooperation and deepening socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework were held. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks.

Meeting With Lukanov

AU291918 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary. A wide range of issues linked with CEMA activity and more particularly with the approaching 97th CEMA Executive Committee session were discussed.

PACKAGE OF 65 ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU291647 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Plovdiv, 29 Sep (BTA)--Bulgaria has signed with the Soviet Union a package of 65 agreements to the total tune of 164 million in foreign exchange for the import of complete plants in 1981. Thus new foundations have been laid for the construction in Bulgaria of modern large-scale projects in various industrial spheres. The building here of the first of its kind atomic power block with a capacity of 1,000 mgw is in a negotiations stage. Many plants of the mechanical engineering, the chemical and the oil industry, the ferrous industry and power generation are to be updated.

Soviet technical cooperation has been used in the construction of 210 of Bulgaria's large-scale projects. The total number of industrial plants completed or under construction is 330.

Since the beginning of this year 17 projects have become operational and eight more are soon to be. Among them are the third block of the Kozlodui atomic power station, the 210 mgw fourth block of the Varna thermoelectric power station, the 210 mgw fourth block of the Maritsa-East thermoelectric power station, a metallurgical cracking complex in the petrochemical plant in Burgas, etc.

The Bulgarian plants built with the technical cooperation of the Soviet Union now manufacture 70 percent of this country's electric power, 100 percent of the pig iron, the copper, the zinc, the soda ash and the caustic soda, the phosphorous fertilizers, the steel, the rolled iron and the lead as well as 80 percent of the cellulose turned out by Bulgaria.

KABUL RADIO DIRECTOR REFUTES AFP DEFECTION REPORT

AU292131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Boyan Traykov, Bulgarian radio general director has made the following statement:

AFP reports that Pakistani radio has said that the head of Kabul radio defected from Afghanistan and found asylum in Pakistan. I am here to say that my colleague and head of Kabul Radio ('Abdol Aziz Nazimi) is a guest of Bulgarian radio and we have had talks with him on developing intensified and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two friendly radio stations. Comrade (Nazimi), who is a brilliant journalist, eminent Afghan poet and stage manager, today and tomorrow is participating in the 34th International Writers Conference in Sofia. I would like to prove my words of offering you the opportunity to hear his voice.

[Begin (Nazimi) recording] I am ('Abdol Aziz Nazimi), director of Kabul radio and I am delighted to be in Sofia. Following my visit to the Soviet Union, where I attended the 1,000th anniversary of Avicena, I am now in Sofia where we are going to sign a cooperation agreement between Afghan and Bulgarian radios and where I am attending the 34th International Writers Conference. I am not surprised by the AFP report because imperialism's propagandists, the Voice of America, the BBC, Islamabad radio and others are constantly distorting the truth about the Afghan revolution, regardless of the fact that they have been refuted by truth hundreds of times. Thus, there was such a report about me. I, the head of Kabul radio, am in Sofia visiting our Bulgarian comrades. [end recording]

[Traykov] Everything is absolutely clear and that is why I will address the AFP, appealing for objectivity. In other words after carrying the Pakistani radio report, AFP must now carry the true Bulgarian radio report.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BELGRADE

AU291917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture as well as leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 21st session of the UNESCO general conference, has left for Belgrade.

At Sofia airport Lyudmila Zhivkova was seen off by Comrade Georgi Yordanov; Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the cultural department at the BCP Central Committee; Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; deputy chairmen of the committee for culture and by Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOVA PLANS TO EXPAND PEACE ACTIVITIES

AU271625 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--Bulgaria will extend the ideas and scope of the "Banner of Peace" assembly to other age groups, besides the children, and to other spheres of man's fulfillment, besides the art. Children and adolescents, young constructors, inventors and researchers will participate in the second "Banner of Peace" international assembly due to be held here in 1982. This was announced today at a news conference given by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, who is one of the initiators of the assembly.

Before about 150 Bulgarian and foreign journalists, who are in Sofia in connection with the World Peace Parliament, Mrs Zhivkova said that Bulgaria has become one of the initiators of the "Banner of Peace" assembly willing to contribute to the solving of the cardinal problems of our time--to create conditions of lasting and indivisible peace in the world, to prevent the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Said Mrs Zhivkova: "The struggle of progressive mankind for peace is linked in a natural way with the future of the planet, i.e. with children as carriers of continuity of life and of the constant striving for progress, with children's dreams of a world of unity, creativity and beauty".

The ambition of the Bulgarian initiators of the assembly is to spread its ideas abroad. The meetings in Bulgaria will be held once in every three years and there will be annual scientific forums "Man, Evolution, Space". In recent years an international centre for organization and methodological work on the fulfillment of the ideas of the assembly will be built near Sofia, where "The Bells" monument dedicated to the assembly was erected. A treasury of the works of art, technical and scientific creativity of the young will be also built there.

BCP'S BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR WARSAW CEMA MEETING

AU291919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Warsaw to participate in the work of the third session of the CEMA intergovernmental commission for nuclear equipment.

STANISHEV RECEIVES ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL TAUFIQ TOUBI

AU292038 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Taufiq Toubi, deputy secretary general of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party, who is on visit here as delegate of the World Peace Parliament.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the topical international problems and the struggle for peace, as well as on some problems of the international communist and workers' movement. Discussed were the state and the prospects of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Israeli Communist Party.

Unanimity was stated on all the matters discussed.

KUBADINSKI RECEIVES ARGENTINE PERONISTA PARTY LEADER

AU292041 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep (BTA)--Today member of the CC of the BCP Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front,received the Argentine delegation led by Dr Fernando Torres, one of the leaders of the Peronista Party, representatives of the General Confederation of Labour and of the Trade Union of Metallurgists of the Republic of the Argentine, whish is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Talks were held on the future cooperation with the progressive parties and organisations in Argentina.

NORWEGIAN MINISTER ENDS ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

AU261646 Sofia BTA in English 1507 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 26 Sep (BTA)--The visit of the Norwegian economic delegation led by Minister of Long-Term Planning and Coordination Per Kleppe [as received] ended today.

During the talks with a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Kiril Zarev, the possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation, for cooperation in different spheres of mutual interests, for carrying out industrial projects and other questions were discussed.

The Norwegian minister was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov and had meetings with Minister of Transport Vasil Tsanov and Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov. In addition he was shown round a number of industrial enterprises in the capital and in the country.

TRADE TALKS BEGIN WITH CUBAN TRADE MINISTER CABRIZAS

Arrival 25 Sep

FL252018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2008 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas has arrived in Bulgaria to begin talks on agreements for the exchange of merchandise from 1981 to 1985. Cabrizas was received in Sofia by his Bulgarian counterpart, Khristo Khristov, with whom he will also hold talks for the signing of an agreement for determination of prices for the next 5-year period.

The intergovernmental agreements will be signed on 28 September in the city of Plovdiv during the celebration of Cuba's day at an international exposition which will open tomorrow and in which our country will show samples of its export commodities.

The Cuban minister also was received at the air terminal by Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria Jose Alvarez Bravo, Commercial Counsellor Pedro Alvarez and other officials.

Trade Agreement Signed

AU281948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Emilia Venkova reports from the Plovdiv Fair: This day was rich in trade meetings and talks and in signing of bilateral and multilateral business agreements. For the first time in the history of the international Plovdiv Fair a long-term trade agreement was signed here between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba on exchange of goods for the period 1981-85.

The document envisages that, compared with the current 5-year plan period, the exchange of goods between the two countries should increase by over 28 percent during the next 5-year plan period. After the signing the two ministers of foreign trade of Cuba and Bulgaria--Khristo Khristov and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz--were kind enough to make brief statements specially for our radio listeners:

[Begin Khristov recording] This is the first long-term trade agreement that our country is signing with a socialist country for the forthcoming period. This agreement was signed with Cuba, which is quite natural, as our trade and economic relations with Cuba have developed greatly in recent years. I would like to stress in particular that compared with the last 5-year period the characteristic trait of the new long-term trade agreement is expansion of the range of hitherto exchanged goods and introduction of new goods. Such goods will be introduced by Bulgaria in its exports to Cuba and vice versa. Undoubtedly, this offers opportunities to increase our exchange of goods during the present 5-year plan period, as compared with the previous one, to a considerable extent. [end Khristov recording].

Minister Cabrizas also highly appreciated the agreement signed, because it is an important step forward in the development of our two countries' economy in all fields of economic and scientific-technical life. The agreement will give us the opportunity, he stated, to implement our common tasks of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for further integration between our two countries, the tasks having being set forth during the talks between the Comrades Fidel Castro and Todor Zhivkov.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH CONGO SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU271945 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--A protocol on cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Congo was signed here today.

The document signed by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, and by Mr Jean-Batiste Tati-Loutard, minister of culture, the arts and sports of Congo, will make possible the further expansion of cultural contacts and cooperation between the two peoples.

It provides for Bulgaria to build a youth cultural complex in Congo, which will become an African centre of the "Banner of Peace" assembly.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT WORLD PEOPLES PEACE PARLIAMENT

27 Sep Session

AU271623 Sofia BTA in English 1502 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--The World Peace Parliament is to end here today.

Yesterday in the afternoon the round table discussions of the parliamentarians, the trade unionists, the journalists, the intellectuals, the women, the churchmen, the young people and students, continued.

Number one event yesterday in the afternoon was the session of the International Tribunal of the World Peace Parliament. Facts and figures were made public at it revealing human rights violations in the occupied Arab territories, in Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Northern Ireland.

At a plenary session this morning messages of greetings were read from the heads of states and party leaders from Cuba, Madagascar, Angola, the Polisario Front and the island of Mauritius.

The message of greetings of Mr Fidel Castro stresses that the hazards endangering mankind are immense since never before have the imperialists had more powerful means of destruction. "Unfortunately it cannot be said that these means are in the hands of statesmen with a great feeling of responsibility" reads the message in part.

Mr Fidel Castro thinks that the threat of war is evident. "Years of uncertainty, of crisis, of profound changes will set in, years in which the struggle for the preservation of world peace won't be easy" he stresses in the message. The Cuban leader goes on to express his conviction that a sober policy pursuing cooperation, development and reasonable use of resources alone can prevent the catastrophe to which imperialism and capitalism are pushing the world. He points out in conclusion that the powerful movement of the non-aligned countries will always stand by the peace champions in their noble efforts.

At the session was read also the message of greetings of the World Federation of the Trade Unions and of Mr Mostafa Tolba, director of the programme for the ecological environment at the United Nations. The plenary session began reading and passing the resolutions of the separate sections, commissions, working groups and commissions, and roundtables which were on the agenda of the parliament. It is expected that the documents to be adopted will fill more than two hundred pages.

Delegates Statements; Award to Kubadinski

AU271946 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--Today at their afternoon, plenary session the delegates to the World Peace Parliament heard the reports on the round table discussions and passed the resolutions worked out at these discussions. A report was made on the work of the International Tribunal which sat here yesterday. Representatives of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Haiti, El Salvador, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Northern Ireland and the Arab occupied territories produced facts and figures about the flagrant violation of human rights and about the crimes committed there against humanity, reads the report. Resolutions condemning the violators were passed at the session.

A message of the president of the UN special apartheid committee, Mr (Clerk), has been sent to the World Parliament. The president of the International Women's Peace and Freedom League, Mrs (Karol Pendle), spoke on behalf of the league.

Representatives of the public in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Holland spoke against the decision to deploy medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The members of the delegations of Bolivia, El Salvador and Nigeria spoke on the problems of peace and war in their countries.

The charter of the World Peace Parliament was passed with complete unanimity.

The final speech was made by Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council and president of the World Peace Parliament.

Mr Chandra decorated Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, with the "Frederic Joliot-Curie" gold medal of the World Peace Council. Mr Kubadinski was president of the Organizational Committee of the World Peace Parliament.

Romanian Delegation Address

AU271314 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (AGERPRES)--In their addresses to the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, Romania's representatives emphasized that the Romanian state declares for the political settlement of all conflicts and tension, for the ruling out from international life of the colonialist and neocolonialist practices, of apartheid and any other form of discrimination, of the policy of force and threat with force, while securing on this basis the free, independent development of each people according to its own will.

Emphasis was placed on the need for urgent passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, and for seeking out concrete and efficient solutions, also at the impending Madrid conference, apt to guarantee the application of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole, for safeguarding peace in Europe and the world over. It was also emphasized that resolute measures are necessary for providing to the relations among all world states the basis of the principles of equal rights, observance of national independence, non-immixture in internal affairs, mutual advantage, without which the new order would be immaterial.

The Romanian delegates stressed the need for military expenditures to be cut down and the thus saved amounts of money to be used for peaceful purposes, for the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, such as starvation, energy crisis, gaps between have and have-not countries.

Chandra Reelected Chairman

AU281628 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Romesh Chandra was unanimously reelected for president of the World Peace Council.

This morning a session of the World Peace Council was held here, at which some new points in the regulations of the World Peace Council were specified and new executive bodies were elected.

Before the opening of the working session, the delegates stood in silence in memory of Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir on the 10th anniversary of his death and in memory of (Kemal Turkler) chairman of the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union in Turkey.

Chandra Press Conference

AU281618 Sofia BTA in English 1410 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Report on Romesh Chandra press conference held on 28 September 1980 at the conclusion of the World Peace Parliament]

[Text] Sofia, 28 Sep (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, said the results of the World Peace Parliament which ended here yesterday, have exceeded the expectations of even the greatest of optimists.

"The voice of this parliament will continue to resound throughout the world," he said here today at a press conference.

Stressing the unanimity with which the two basic documents--the appeal and the charter of the World Peace Parliament--have been passed, Mr Chandra expressed his conviction that they will be heard by governments. "We rely on the peace-loving forces who constitute the prevailing majority of the peoples, the majority of the government members, of the socialist movement of the nonaligned. We rely on the aid of the public opinion," he added.

The leader of the world peace movement gave a high assessment to Mr Leonid Brezhnev's message to the parliament: "This message was of great significance for the success of the forum. This was a message which pointed to the emergency of the present-day [word indistinct] he said.

Speaking about the interest which the delegates to the parliament have envinced in the message of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and in the speech of the Soviet delegation leader, Mr Boris Ponomarev, Mr Romesh Chandra said: There is nothing strange in it. The peace policy of the Soviet Union is a thing to which all peoples are striving."

He said in conclusion that the most important point which stands symbol of the parliament and its work and which has moved many people was the promise made by the parliamentarians from the five continents to the children.

"We promised we shall stop the war. I think we have the power to fulfill this promise," said Mr Chandra.

Zhivkov Reception for Delegates

AU271923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, tonight gave a reception at the Boyana residence to the delegates and guests of the World People's Peace Parliament. Those present very cordially and with prolonged applause welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov who conveyed cordial greetings to his guests. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with keen interest and was repeatedly given applause.

Eminent party and state leaders, members of the State Council and of the government, leaders of public and political organizations and Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, attended the reception which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Parliament Ends

AU271943 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 27 Sep (BTA)--"War is not inevitable, peace is an irrevocable right of the peoples", with this declaration of 2,260 envoys from 134 states, 330 political parties, and 137 international organizations the World Peace Parliament ended here today.

The parliament, this biggest representative event in the 30-year-long history of the world peace movement, called for unity and active mass moves to frustrate the criminal plot against the cause of peace.

The parliament was called in Sofia by the World Peace Council as an expression of the anxiety of the people of all continents aroused by the attempts of the imperialist forces and, first of all, the USA, its allies and China, who wish to revive the spirit of the policy "from the position of force" to reverse the world to the times of cold war.

An exclusively wide and very unpleasant for the imperialists attendance was the most pronounced characteristic of the forum. It evoked the widest international reaction already at its opening. Greetings addresses to the parliament were sent by about 50 heads of state of the socialist community and the Third World.

The parliament was greeted by Mr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, who underlined that the "integration of the political and economic factors is pointing out to the obvious fact that the establishment of a true and lasting peace means much more than absence of war".

The parliament's programme featured plenary sittings of sections and discussions in committees, "round table" meetings and working groups.

The discussions opened in the first day with a big speech of the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and a speech of the parliament's chairman, Mr Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council. The work of the parliament in the next five days was defined to a considerable degree by the analyses and the tone of these speeches, by the greetings addresses of Mr Kurt Waldheim and Mr Leonid Brezhnev. It was a tone of deep concern for the present and the future of mankind, of confidence that peace must and could be preserved, that in our time war cannot solve any of the problems of mankind, that peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is possible and the only acceptable solution.

The influence of the arms race and the threat of war on detente, on the struggle for national independence and a new international economic order, on the struggle for social progress was discussed in three sections. In the second day an appeal of the parliament to the governments and the peoples of the world was adopted calling for negotiations, reduction of weapon stocks, for stopping the production of all kinds of arms for mass extermination.

Different committees discussed the most topical issues of the contemporary world. Considered were the themes of struggle for economic independence and a new economic order, energy and environment problems in connection with the problems of peace and national independence, the contribution of the non-aligned movement to the struggle for peace and against the imperialist policy of destabilization. Some other committees analyzed the questions of security and cooperation in Europe, peace and justice in the Middle East. Considered were also the problems of peace and security in Asia, the struggle for national liberation, democracy and economic independence in Africa, Latin America and th. Caribbean, the practising of racism and other forms of racial discrimination.

Representatives of different social groups took part in the "round table" sessions, in a democratic discussion with a frank exchange of views. The TU workers considered the link between the arms race and the struggle for disarmament with employement and unemployment in the big capitalist countries and the underdeveloped states. The youth and students discussed the role of education for peace. The cultural, scientific and educational workers analyzed the responsibility of the intellectuals for overcoming the nuclear threat and the fear of mankind of an inevitable destruction.

The parliamentarists, representatives of the women's organizations, journalists and clericals had similar discussions. There was a discussion of military experts--officers of high rank of member-states of different blocs and organizations.

An international tribunal of the peoples fighting for peace was called within the framework of the parliament. The Chinese aggressors in Vietnam, the blood-stained regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in Kampuchea, the fascist dictatorships in Haiti, Salvador and Guatemala, the violation of human rights in Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay and in the territories occupied by Israel, the policy of discrimination in Northern Ireland were charged with violating of human rights with crimes against mankind, backing the charges with concrete facts. At this tribunal of the peoples, the U.S. imperialism was pointed out as the chief defendant, guilty of crimes against mankind.

The World Peace Parliament ended today with passing over 100 resolutions on all the matters discussed. A "charter of the World Parliament" was approved--a document in which the optimism of the nations prevailed over the fear of inevitability of war, in which unity stood higher than social, political and religious differences. The World Peace Parliament called the peace forces for a decisive offensive in the 80's in the name of the great goal--the curbing of arms race.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REPORTS ON BCP DELEGATION VISIT TO CYPRUS

AU260815 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on visit of BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, to the Republic of Cyprus, 16-21 September 1980]

[Text] At the invitation of AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] a delegation of the BCP Central Committee visited Cyprus 16-21 September 1980.

The delegation was headed by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and included Zvetan Nikolov, first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department, and Genoveva Mikhova, secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee.

The BCP Central Committee delegation met and held talks with a delegation of the AKEL Central Committee consisting of the following members: Ezekias Pappaioannou, general secretary of the AKEL Central Committee and leader of the delegation; Andhreas Fandis, deputy general secretary of the AKEL Central Committee; Dinos Konstandinou, central organizational secretary of AKEL; Yiannis Katsouridhis, AKEL Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and (Dinos Kristophinis), candidate member of the AKEL Central Committee Politburo and deputy head of the AKEL Central Committee International Department.

The two delegations exchanged information on the activities of the BCP and of AKEL at the present moment and exchanged views on certain issues of the international situation, as well as on the international communist and workers movement.

The AKEL Central Committee delegation briefed its guests on the situation in Cyprus. It was pointed out that imperialist circles are intensifying their efforts in connection with imposing a NATO settlement of the Cypriot question, which amounts to an actual liquidation of the Republic of Cyprus as an independent country. Such a solution, the AKEL delegation pointed out, is likely to transform Cyprus into a contemporary missile-nuclear base of imperialism and of NATO and into a base for aggression against progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the countries of the area, as well as against the socialist countries.

The AKEL delegation stressed that the party's main goal is to frustrate imperialist plans for Cyprus and settle the domestic aspect of the question of Cyprus through inner-Cypriot negotiations and through finding a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem upon the basis of the Makarios-Denktas and Kiprianou-Denktas negotiations, as well as on the basis of the UN resolutions on the Cypriot issue. The Cypriot delegation also stressed that AKEL is struggling for the mobilization of all democratic and progressive forces to achieve a solution likely to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonalignment and demilitarization of Cyprus, human rights and the establishment of prerequisites for the peaceful coexistence of all Cypriots.

The BCP Central Committee delegation expressed its wholehearted solidarity with the Cypriot people's struggle for a just and lasting settlement of the Cypriot problem within the framework of the UN resolutions on Cyprus preserving the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned foreign policy of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Bulgarian delegation thinks that the inter-Cypriot negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations are able to contribute to overcoming the existing difficulties and to reach a settlement likely to provide an opportunity for all Cypriot Greeks and Turks to live in peace and understanding and build up their own country without any foreign interference.

The AKEL Central Committee delegation expressed gratitude for the support which the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people are rendering to the Cyprus Republic and to the people of Cyprus. The AKEL delegation expressed its high appreciation for the consistent and active foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two parties once more expressed themselves in favor of the proposal submitted by the USSR on convening an authoritative international conference within the UN framework for the discussion of the Cyprus problem.

The two parties stressed that at the present moment efforts to mobilize the peoples' masses to intensify the process of detente in the spirit of the CSCE final documents signed in Helsinki, against the attempts of imperialism--above all of American imperialism--to exacerbate the international situation and to return mankind to the times of "cold war", as well as to insure its military superiority so as to push countries further along the path of the weapons race, are assuming particular importance. [paragraph continues]

The two parties resolutely oppose any forms of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The BCP and AKEL most energetically denounce the hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership, which is more and more openly joining forces with the most reactionary and militarist circles in the world.

The two parties stressed that, as to the settlement of the basic problems of the contemporary world, cooperation among the countries belonging to the socialist community, the workers movement in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement, and in particular the unity and unity of action of the worldwide communist workers movement are assuming particular importance. In this connection the two parties pointed out that the results achieved at the Paris session dealing with peace and disarmament, held at the end of April 1980 and attended by European communist and workers parties, presents an important step forward in this direction and is likely to aid other initiatives of this kind. The peoples are expecting that the Madrid meeting will contribute to complementing political detente with detente in the military sector. The two parties noted the positive role played by the nonaligned countries movement.

The two parties welcome the victory of the revolutionary and democratic forces of Nicaragua and expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Chile, Bolivia and El Salvador, as well as other Latin American countries for democratic rights and social liberation. The two parties expressed their solidarity with the people of Afghanistan in their struggle and with the assistance rendered to those people by the Soviet Union in defending the achievements of the April revolution. The two parties support the struggle of democratic and progressive forces for democracy and social progress in Turkey against the attempts of American imperialism and NATO directed against the Turkish people's independence.

The two delegations expressed their concern at the increasing activities of the American-NATO imperialism, of Zionism and chauvinism in the Middle East area. The two sides denounced the decision of the Israeli Government to annex the Arab sector of Jerusalem, and declare the city an "eternal and indivisible" capital of Israel. The BCP and AKEL think that the Middle East crisis will be exacerbated even more as a result of the Camp David agreements and as a result of the policy of treason conducted by As-Sadat. The two parties believe that the Middle East problem can be resolved only after the Israeli troops have withdrawn from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and only after conditions have been created for implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of establishing their own state.

The BCP Central Committee delegation reported on the great successes achieved by the people of Bulgaria in building the developed socialist society, about the positive results of the application of the new economic approach in the organization and management of the national economy, about the active preparation of the 12th BCP Congress, which will give a great, new impetus to further accelerating development in the People's Republic of Bulgaria in all areas.

The AKEL Central Committee delegation addressed cordial congratulations to the BCP for the great successes achieved by socialist Bulgaria, successes which represent an attractive example for other countries and peoples. The AKEL delegation expressed its conviction that the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress will be a new stage and a starting point for even greater successes in the future.

The BCP and AKEL welcome the positive development of Bulgarian-Cypriot relations. The two parties have devoted and will devote efforts in the future to further expanding those relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples--the Bulgarian and Cypriot peoples.

It was stated with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the BCP and AKEL are developing in a spirit of great mutual respect and solidarity. These relations are based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The wish was expressed that cooperation between the two parties may continue to strengthen in the future in the interest of the ideals of peace and socialism.

TRIBUNA VIEWS POLISH EVENTS, 'ANTISOCIALIST' INTERFERENCE

AU251837 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 38 17 Sep 80 pp 8, 9

[Karel Horak article: "Speculations of Antisocialist Forces; Over the Events in the Polish People's Republic"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] V. I. LENIN STRESSED MANY TIMES THAT SOCIALISM IS STRONG AND INVINCIBLE BECAUSE IT EXPRESSES--AND NOT ONLY EXPRESSES, BUT CONSISTENTLY AND PURPOSEFULLY IMPLEMENTS--THE LONGINGS OF THE BROADEST STRATA OF THE WORKING PEOPLE FOR A SOCIALLY JUST SOCIETY FREE OF EXPLOITATION AND CLASS AND SOCIAL OPPRESSION. HISTORY HAS PROVED THAT THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS TASK REQUIRES NOT ONLY GREAT ENDEAVOR AND FREQUENTLY SACRIFICE FROM THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS ALLIES, BUT ALSO GREAT POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY GUIDING THE WORKING PEOPLE TOWARD IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOAL.

The overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the establishment of the workers class political rule, and the building of socialism constitute a persistent, difficult and frequently complex class struggle. In the course of this struggle it is essential to ensure fundamental political, economic and ideological transformations of all aspects of social life. The building of a socialist society and its constant development is the result of a whole set of qualitative transformations, transformations which the workers class brings about purposefully after the victorious socialist revolution.

The Party's Decisive Mission

The practice of socialist construction in the USSR and in other countries of real socialism has unequivocally confirmed V. I. Lenin's conclusions that the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party plays the decisive role and bears the main responsibility for building socialism, for its defense against enemies and for a steady improvement of the working people's life. This is true because the Marxist-Leninist party proceeds in its activity from a knowledge of the objective laws governing social development, because it associates in its ranks the most committed members of the workers class, the class whose historical mission it is to build a socially just society, and because it is--for objective reasons--not only a vanguard of this class, out of whose wish and need it originated, but also the brain and organizer of the most profound social and economic transformations in the history of mankind to date.

Since the foundation of the Bolshevik party, a party of a new type, communists have always headed the struggle for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie's rule, against national and social oppression, for progress and a happy life of the working people. In these struggles the communist parties won great authority and trust among the working people. They became a recognized leading force under whose leadership, first in Russia and then in other countries, the workers class overthrew the bourgeoisie, set up its political rule and has built or is building a socialist society.

V. I. Lenin had already taught--and practice has fully confirmed his theory--that the communist party's authority is not won once and for all. It depends on the party's unity and cohesion, on the maturity and commitment of its members, on how well it is able to apply creatively to specific conditions the Marxist-Leninist principles of building socialism, and on its close ties with the workers class and other working people. It was precisely the steady strengthening of the party's ties with the masses of working people AND WITH THE WORKERS CLASS IN PARTICULAR which Lenin regarded as one of the fundamental prerequisites for the application of the party's leading role in the process of building socialism.

Mistakes and Shortcomings Are Taken Advantage of by the Class Enemy

V. I. Lenin stressed very frequently that a disturbance of the party's firm bonds with the working people poses the most serious threat to the fate of the revolution.

Whenever the party permits the emergence of such a situation, it is always immediately taken advantage of by the class enemy who demagogically assumes the role of a "protector" of the working people, incites their dissatisfaction, stirs up destructive attitudes and skillfully disseminates all kinds of antisocialist views and pseudo-workers' demands.

The history of class struggles since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has provided much evidence proving the veracity of Lenin's position. Even our party's history has yielded such evidence. It suffices to recall all that happened in our country following the CPCZ Central Committee session of January 1968. Under demagogical slogans on freedom and democracy, and under the cloak of defense of the workers class' interests, rightwing forces and antisocialist elements began to gradually, step by step, liquidate the political system in our country, to carry out a creeping counterrevolution. Developments during the critical years 1968-1969 in our country proved the topical truth of Leninism, which teaches us that one must always study carefully WHO it is that comes up with slogans on democracy and freedom and WHOM they serve. Everything that the rightwing and antisocialist elements were organizing in our country in the 1968-1969 period--the desintegration from within and discreditation of the party, the liquidation of its leading role in society, the breaking up of united trade unions and a united youth organization, the founding of so-called committees for the defense of the freedom of the press, the abolition of the state, plan-based management of the economy, the stirring up and escalation of social tension and critical situations, the presentation of ever new demands and ultimatums--all that bore the damagogical headline "in the interest of the workers class and the working people." The ends toward which this activity aimed were openly revealed by one of its ardent organizers, J. Pelikan, in an interview with the BBC: "Intellectuals were appealing to the people (in 1968--K. H.) in the press, on the radio and on television to explain to them that the objective of the changes was not merely a change in the party apparatus but a change of the entire political system," in other words, what was involved was a liquidation of the fundamental factor of the socialist social system. A political system can either be socialist or bourgeois. There is no third way!

Who Was Interested in Deepening the Crisis in the Polish People's Republic

The events of the last days of August and the first days of September in the fraternal Polish People's Republic, too, bear witness to the fact that the class enemies never miss an opportunity, in any socialist country, to become active whenever a suitable situation arises.

The Polish People's Republic is going through a complicated situation, as Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stressed at the sixth Central Committee session. Grave shortcomings in the economy and in social life led to a wave of strikes that were a manifestation of the workers' dissatisfaction with and protest against deformations and mistakes in party policy, and an expression of the workers class' and the working people's weakening confidence in the party. In the course of the criticism of various aspects of Polish social life--criticism which frequently, as S. Kania noted, overshadowed the great and indisputable successes of socialist construction throughout the period of People's Poland and in the last decade--the working people raised a number of socioeconomic demands, demands which the party and state leadership recognized as justified and the fulfillment of which it guaranteed.

The solution of the contradictions, which demonstrated themselves in society by a strike, causes new difficulties in a country where the workers class is the ruling class, and considerably complicates the already complex problems--as was noted also by some Polish journalists commenting on the events.

This adds grist to the mill of all those who wish to escalate tension and deepen the state of crisis in society. The work stoppages in a number of important enterprises lasting several weeks did not contribute to eliminating shortcomings or to overcoming the serious economic situation. And it is certain that it was not the Polish workforce, the workers class of the Polish People's Republic, which benefitted from a decline in production and from the chaos that was set off.

The forces to which the working people's dissatisfaction and social tension came opportunely, which strived to deepen the crisis by all means, were complicating the negotiations with the strike committees, creating new flashpoints of conflict and introducing into the discussion and demands political content aimed against the socialist social system in the Polish People's Republic. These forces can hardly be considered by anyone to be "representatives" of the workers and the people. After all, it was no accident that the anticommunist centers of imperialism, which invested their own hopes and plans in the Polish events, hopes and plans hostile to people's power in Poland, hurried to identify themselves with those forces.

On 30 August 1980 TRYBUNA LUDU wrote about these antisocialist elements that were becoming active in the course of the events: "The people making up these forces and calling themselves 'defenders of the workers' cause' have mostly been known for a long time by dint of their political activity. As early as 1975, and thus long before the events of July, they began to build their program of seeking paths toward the workers class, to be able to call their group 'Committee for the Defense of Workers.' In their past, in their social and political origin, we scarcely find anything justifying this name.... It was their delegates who turned up in many enterprises to exploit the workers' criticism for their own political ends." An important feature of the attitudes and acts of antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic has always been, as TRYBUNA LUDU put it "...the attempt to allow a 'free play of political forces,' the implementation of ideological struggle as designed by Western strategists, the tactics of 'disintegrating socialism from within'.... They are now asserting this demand with much greater intensity.... That is also why they are striving to be among the workers' collectives, to speak at rallies, make agitating speeches and insinuate slogans that often amount to ordinary political provocation. They want society to absorb their antisocialist views, they want to politically 'arm' the strike movement."

The Objective of Antisocialist Forces Is Counterrevolution

The situation in the Polish People's Republic undoubtedly differs from the situation in our country in 1968. The difference is evident also in the tactics pursued by antisocialist forces--or, at any rate, their leaders, wherever they are--which have surely learned from the defeat of counterrevolution in the CSSR. The fundamental goals of these elements, however, are the same: to disorient and confuse the workers class and working people with demagogical slogans on freedom and democracy, on the defense of the workers class interests and rights, on unlimited freedom of speech and press for everyone, on the need to set up "new, independent" trade unions and so forth; to enlist the workers class and working people for one's own political goals; to break up the workers class' unity; to discredit the party's leading role; to legalize political opposition and thereby create conditions for political pluralism and liquidation of the socialist political system.

The antisocialist forces in Czechoslovakia in 1968 from the very beginning submitted explicitly political demands, sharply criticizing everything the party and--under its leadership--the working people accomplished since February 1948 and attacking the entire communist movement, so-called deformations of socialist revolution. They very soon put their nationalistic, anti-Soviet card on the table. In the Polish People's Republic, the antisocialist elements have been hiding from the beginning behind the shield of social and economic demands.

It is evident that they speculate with a stepped-up dissatisfaction of the working people (the making of unfeasible claims and various ultimatums undoubtedly play a role in this respect). However, already today it is clear that they want to orient the sharp criticism of the workers collectives toward a discreditation of the political system and socialist social order in the Polish People's Republic. They do not conceal (and the bourgeois information media openly convey this) that they will try to use the newly established so-called independent and self-governing trade unions, in which they are vehemently trying to ensure for themselves legal positions, as well as the freed space in the information media to launch these attacks.

The response of imperialist circles, of various prominent representatives of the capitalist world, to the formation of "independent" trade unions in the Polish People's Republic unambiguously confirms that they wholly identify themselves with these hopes of antisocialist forces in Poland. They regard the agreement of the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government on the establishment of these trade unions as a "historic breakthrough" (Max van der Stoel, former Dutch minister of foreign affairs), as a "step of historical significance" (SPD official Egon Bahr), and as a "solution that will lead to a real reforms in the end" (Willy Brandt). The chairman of the most reactionary and backward organization conceivable, the U.S. AFL-CIO trade union central--an obedient instrument of American monopolies--L. Kirkland assessed this act as "acceptance of a pluralist institution in a communist country, an acceptance that could have far-reaching consequences." The BBC, too, welcomed this decision as a "truly unique attempt to use to the greatest possible degree the realm for changes in a communist regime under the present conditions of the Soviet bloc." However, the BBC betrayed much more when it said that "this attempt has proved that a well coordinated pressure can force the authorities to accept changes that alter the very substance of their power monopoly."

Neither did Pope John Paul II fail to give his blessings to those who organized the strike movements. The Western bourgeois press interpreted his prayers for those on strike, as well as his statement that Poland has the "...moral right to independence and autonomy...a right to self-determination and to respect for this right," quite unambiguously to the effect that the pope backed with his entire authority and that of the Vatican the antisocialist forces, that he proclaimed a demand for the Polish People's Republic's separation from the community of socialist countries, particularly from the USSR.

Antisocialist forces were the initiators of the demand to set up in Poland so-called independent and self-governing trade unions, as PZPR Central Committee Secretary J. Waszczuk stated at a meeting with journalists from socialist countries. The question justly arises why the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic declared their consent to this demand. At the aforementioned meeting J. Waszczuk replied to the effect that this proposal found relatively broad support among the workers, who did not approach it from antisocialist positions. The striking workers pledged--J. Waszczuk declared--that these trade unions will have "a socialist character, will recognize the party's leading role in society, as well as the ties of alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, will observe the law and will not be transformed into an opposition political force."

The notion which Lech Walesa, one of the main spokesmen and organizers of the so-called independent trade unions--whose signature is on the agreement between the strike committee in Gdansk and the government, and whom the bourgeois information media in the West hail as the hero of these days--has about the fulfillment of this commitment is borne out by the contents of an interview he gave to a bourgeois paper. Replying to a question concerning his attitude toward the party, Walesa said that he is "not interested in communism personally" and that "cooperation between the party and the trade unions is out of question."

This statement is a telling testimony that this representative does not intend to fulfill the adopted agreements, among which recognition of the party's leading role assumes a prominent place.

Imperialist circles do not strive only for a destabilization and change of the political system in Poland. They assume that the "Polish events" may be of use in other socialist countries as well. NATO Secretary General J. Luns expressed this frankly in a speech on 3 September 1980: "The Polish workers have apparently achieved a victory, a victory that may find positive response in other communist countries of Eastern Europe." The New York TIMES, which--just like the NATO secretary general--is a spokesman of the most reactionary circles of monopolistic capital and the military-industrial complex, also voiced the hope that "the solution in Poland will inevitably influence other communist states." The concept they have of this influence was made more precise in a BBC broadcast on 5 September: "The outcome of this experiment (the establishment of 'independent' trade unions--K.H.) will obviously be of great significance for the future development of events in central and stern Europe...more room is being created for international pressure to enable a greater liberalization...."

The hopes and wishes of anticommunist centers, manifested so broadly by the bourgeois information media in connection with the latest developments in Poland, fit together like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle. World reaction senses an opportunity and is trying--as always in the past--to influence the course of events in the direction it desires, that means toward counterrevolution. A single goal is hidden behind the flood of words and hackneyed sayings about the rights of the Polish people, their heroism, solidarity with them and the like: to disturb the socialist social order in Poland, influence the thinking of the working people to the effect that the PZPR is not capable of resolving the present problems, transfer the unrest from Poland to other socialist countries and, naturally, disturb the Polish People's Republic's relations with the Soviet Union and separate Poland forcibly from the family of countries of the socialist community. After all, what was the meaning of Carter's instruction (which was to be kept secret) that the West should prepare itself for joint assistance to Poland should such a request come from Warsaw, if not the expectation that changes might occur in Poland that would be advantageous for the West.

That is why the entire imperialist world has been following the development in Poland with such interest and devoting such attention to it, attention which included financial "aid," extended immediately to the newly formed "independent" trade unions by the reactionary American trade union central AFL-CIO and reformist trade unions in the FRG, Austria, England and other countries. They have been and still are concerned with influencing developments in Poland, to make them take the direction of their own nations.

We all know very well what the bourgeois propaganda and anticommunist centers mean when they speak of demands for "an extension of democracy" in the socialist countries, for "observance of human rights," for the "freedom of speech, press and information," and what the implications are of so-called liberalization, pluralist communism and so forth. It is not at all an expansion and deepening of socialist democracy which is on the mind of the authors of such demands, but freedom for the activity of antisocialist forces and for the dissemination of bourgeois, petty bourgeois and other views that are hostile to socialism. They are trying in particular to disturb the fundamental principles of the building of socialism, to sully the communist parties and to discredit their policy. That is also why the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG called the acknowledgment of the party's leading role in the agreements concluded between the government and the strike committees an "ominous fact," and why the French LE FIGARO raised its hand saying that it is necessary to start in Poland a profound transformation of the party in terms of cadres and organization.

It is characteristic that it is precisely LE FIGARO, an organ representing the most reactionary and backward forces, which raises the claim to transform the party. The paper understands very well that a revolutionary party which in its work creatively applies the Marxist-Leninist doctrine and consistently asserts Leninist principles of building [socialism] and activity, represents the chief obstacle standing in the way of antisocialist forces which strive to change the social system and foreign political orientation of the Polish People's Republic. That is why they would like the PZPR to turn from a revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist party into a reformist party.

Consolidation of Socialism Provides the Solution

The views being spread by bourgeois propaganda do not surprise us. They manifest the endeavor of anticommunist centers to influence the course of events in the Polish People's Republic and orient it in an antisocialist direction. It is another link in the chain of imperialism's global strategy aimed at weakening and discrediting the USSR and real socialism. In the past we have more than once come across similar attempts of imperialist forces: in the GDR, Hungary, in our country and also in the Polish People's Republic. The entire postwar policy of the United States and other capitalist states--cold war, economic embargo, ideological diversion as well as direct attempts to reverse the conditions in socialist countries--all this is part of a single goal: to bring about counterrevolution in one or in several socialist countries. The attempt to influence developments in the Polish People's Republic, and to use them for one's own benefit, is merely new evidence proving that imperialism has not become reconciled and never will be to the existence of socialism. Imperialism keeps seeking new forms and uses every opportunity to weaken and disrupt socialist countries from within.

Revolutionary and progressive forces all over the world are deeply convinced that the Polish people will overcome the present problems, that antisocialist forces and their plans will not be given a chance. In solving the surely uneasy tasks, the party and working people of the Polish People's Republic can rely on their allies, on our solidarity and on the specific aid extended to them by their true friends, the countries of the socialist community. The Polish people have always had and still have in the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries firm and faithful allies. Our solidarity is with the Polish people, with the Polish workers class, which will certainly resolve--under the leadership of the PZPR--the present complicated situation in the interest of the working people and the further development of socialism in Poland. The consolidation of socialism, of its fundamental principles, and the further development of the socialist society also provide the solution for the critical situation, and are a tested path toward overcoming mistakes and shortcomings.

The fact that this will be a complicated and exacting task is realized also by the Polish communists. S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said it clearly at the sixth Central Committee session: "We shall analyze with all due consistency the sources of tension and will liquidate them to prevent once and for all the recurrence of such a dramatic situation. However, it is necessary to see that we are not only waging a struggle for the restoration of the workers class' and the working people's confidence. We are also waging a sharp struggle against the adversary. We want to resolve our country's difficulties. The antisocialist adversary, however, wants to exploit the conflicts that have emerged for ends that are at variance with what the workers are striving for and demand. We will act resolutely against attempts to disturb order, against license and excessive leniency, against harrassment of honest and dedicated working people. We will resolutely defend the cause of socialism and the vital interests of our people's state. This is an extraordinarily difficult task facing our party, its ideological front and our entire aktiv. It is really a cause common to all patriotic forces of our state."

POLISH TU CRITICISM OF LECH WALESA REPORTED

LD291900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Frantisek Sojka report from Warsaw]

[Text] A press conference was held in Warsaw this afternoon wit[illegible]presentatives of individual workers' trade unions representing the book trade, the press, radio and television, telecommunications workers and workers in the textile, clothing and leather industries. Among the topics discussed were the present situation in the Polish trade union movement, topical tasks facing trade unionists, and the new content and forms of work of the various trades unions. Their representatives, [first name indistinct] (Szyszka), (Barbara Zatorska) and (Jan Guscik) stressed the need for a change in the style of work of the trade union organizations as well as of greater activity of individual members and officials at all levels.

But they also pointed to certain results attained in past years which the current general criticism of the trade union movement 's concealing or belittling. In this context they pointed to cheap declarations by representatives of the emerging so-called independent and self-managing trade union associations, above all, by Lech Walesa, who are coming forward with ever new demands and are pressing merely for the right of control but who do not carry nor do they intend to carry any responsibility.

The representatives of the individual trades unions, workers in telecommunications, the press, the book trade, radio and television and in the textile, clothing and leather industries then stressed that their unions accepted the leading role of the PZPR in the life of society and that they would do everything to overcome past shortcomings and insure the future successful development of socialism in Poland.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK MEETS VARIOUS COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Gromyko

LD291800 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has met here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko for talks on some aspects of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and on international topics.

They stressed the great significance of personal meetings of the two countries' leading representatives Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak. particularly their latest meeting in the Crimea, for deepening friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers also pointed to the necessity of continuing and strengthening the process of detente, limiting the military danger in Europe and the world.

Also discussed were questions concerning the agenda of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

SRV, Tanzania, Angola Envoys

LD292054 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (CTK correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach. The two ministers discussed several aspects of the two countries' bilateral ties, and international relations, centering on those on the agenda of the 35th U.N. General Assembly session.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met also permanent representative of Tanzania in the U.N., Ambassador Salim Ahmad Salim, chairman of the 34th U.N. General Assembly Session. In a friendly and constructive discussion, the two officials judged several topical key issues of the current 35th U.N. General Assembly session.

The Czechoslovak minister held talks also with his Angolan counterpart Paulo Teixeira Jorge on bilateral relations and international political issues, concerning the complex situation in southern Africa, and the agenda of the 35th U.N. General Assembly session.

Bulgarian, Cypriot, Mongolian Ministers

AU291616 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 7

["Minister B. Chnoupek's Meetings"]

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (CTK)--On the occasion of the 35th UN General Assembly session B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met on Thursday [25 September] with P. Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs. The ministers assessed some areas of the two fraternal countries' mutual relations and agreed that they are developing in the spirit of the conclusions of the talks between Comrades G. Husak and T. Zhivkov reached during last year's visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia. They also exchanged their views on some key questions of international relations connected with the agenda of the UN General Assembly, especially on the possibilities of reserving and consolidating the process of detente including its speedy transfer to the military sphere.

The same day Minister Chnoupek also met with his Cypriot counterpart N. Rolandhis. The ministers discussed some aspects of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations and agreed that they are developing positively in the spirit of the results of the talks between Presidents G. Husak and S. Kiprianou during the visit of the Cypriot head of state to the CSSR this June. Some currently topical international issues were also subject of their talks.

In the UN headquarters B. Choupek also met with Mongolian minister of foreign affairs M. Dugersuren. In their talk the ministers exchanged views of some areas of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations as well as on the topical issues of the present UN General Assembly session.

HUSAK GREETS WORLD PARLIAMENTARY MEETING IN SOFIA

AU251635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 80 p 1

["Comrade G. Husak's message"]

[Text] Prague, 23 Sep (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent the participants in the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace," which started its negotiations this Tuesday in Sofia, the following greetings message:

Esteemed friends, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in my own name I send you, participants in the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace," sincere greetings and wishes of complete success in your negotiations.

You are gathering for your significant deliberations in order to raise your voice, as representatives of peoples throughout the world, in defense of peace. Particularly in this period, when the most reactionary forces of imperialism and world reaction and their Beijing allies are hatching new hegemonist plans, sharpening the international situation and continuing the dangerous arms race, it is more necessary than ever for all progressive, peace-loving and realistic forces to unite in resolutely opposing this gambling with the nations' destiny.

The new aggressive doctrines that are to open the path toward the use of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, the NATO plans for the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range weapons on the territory of Western Europe, as well as other actions of the imperialist forces are endangering not only Czechoslovakia and its people, but also the peaceful life of the peoples of other states in Europe and in other parts of the world. To thwart these dangerous aggressive intentions, to solve the open problems of the present world through negotiations--this is the path that corresponds to the interest of all nations.

An important place in the efforts to consolidate peace and security, and to further ease international tension, is occupied by the development of the situation in Europe. Due to the consistent peace policy of the socialist countries, supported by the democratic, peace-loving and progressive forces, it has been possible in the past period to broadly develop the process of international detente and the peaceful, mutually beneficial co-operation of nations. It has been possible to strengthen international security on this continent. The policy of peace and peaceful cooperation as the only sensible alternative for further development, has taken deep and firm roots in the minds of the European peoples. The consistent implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act has yielded positive results in consolidating the relations of peaceful cooperation and trust among states. A significant step in this direction can lie in the constructive course of the Madrid meeting, which should above all decide on convening the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. We are aware that the implementation of concrete measures for halting feverish armament and for limiting and reducing arms arsenals is fully in harmony with the interests of peace and the longings of nations and progressive forces in the world. Concrete and realistic steps for achieving this aim are contained in the socialist countries' proposals in the "declaration" of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states adopted this May.

I would like to assure you that the CSSR will continue, at the side of the other countries of the socialist community and together with all progressive and democratic forces, to consistently contribute toward strengthening peace, toward detente and international security, toward striving to halt the feverish armament, and toward disarmament.

Permit me to express the conviction that the deliberations of the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace" and its results will become an important contribution to the efforts for strengthening peace on our planet. I wish you many successes in the deliberation, in further meritorious work for the cause of peace.

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW WFTU SESSION

LD291650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, left Prague for Moscow today. It will attend a session of the [Executive] Bureau and General Council of the WFTU in Moscow. It will also be present at a festive meeting in honor of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the WFTU.

LENART RECEIVES VISITING SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER

AU291344 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party's Central Committee, received on Friday Academician Boris Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health, who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

The reception was attended by the ministers of health of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, Jaroslav Prokopec and Emil Matejicek respectively. The same day the ministers of health of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the USSR signed a new CSSR-USSR agreement on cooperation in the sphere of medical care, medical sciences and medical industry. The signing ceremony was attended by Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS DENMARK VISIT, GOES ON TO NORWAY

Meeting With Joergensen

LD261812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Anker Joergensen, the Danish prime minister, received in Copenhagen today a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

In a cordial and frank discussion the representatives of both countries assessed the development of Czechoslovak-Danish relations to date and pointed at concrete possibilities for expanding trade contacts and economic cooperation. They paid particular attention to the development of political contacts between Czechoslovakia and Denmark. When assessing the current international situation both representatives confirmed that in fundamental issues of international politics there are no problems between Denmark and Czechoslovakia. Anker Joergensen and Alois Indra expressed their common attitudes to such important questions today as the consolidation of peace, the continuation of the policy of the relaxation of international tension and the liquidation of so-called local conflicts. They also agreed that the Madrid meeting of countries of the Helsinki conference should have a constructive character and that its discussions should be aimed at a comprehensive examination of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Danish Government gave a gala luncheon today in honor of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation. Alois Indra met in Copenhagen afterwards with Joergen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark.

Visit to Alborg

LD290408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] A Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, visited today the town of Alborg in Nordjylland.

According to a telephone report by Antonin Kostka, our special correspondent, the welcome at the old town hall in Alborg was very cordial. Mayor Marius Andersen stressed in his welcoming address that he considered the visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to be a contribution to the deepening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries and presented a book about Alborg to the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Comrade Indra.

In the afternoon the delegation visited a gallery of modern art and visited an industrial enterprise which supplies storage tanks to Czechoslovakia. Members of the delegation also visited the port.

Continued Activities

LD281656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, is continuing its official visit to Denmark.

The delegation today visited an agricultural farm in the village of Bindslev on the Jutland Peninsula. The farm is among the biggest in Denmark and specializes in particular in cattle raising.

After that, the Czechoslovak deputies paid a visit to the town of Skagen where the northernmost point of Denmark is located, called Grenen.

Departure From Denmark

LD291706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Special correspondent Antonin Kostka report]

[Text] The delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly today has ended its 5-day friendly visit to Denmark. A farewell reception was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Copenhagen this morning, attended by leading governmental representatives headed by Knud Andersen, president of the Danish parliament, as well as by members of the diplomatic corps in Copenhagen, including Nikolay Yegorychev, the Soviet ambassador.

Assessing the results of the visit to Denmark of the Czechoslovak delegation, Comrade Alois Indra, head of the delegation and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, said that it had been a useful and interesting visit which would undoubtedly improve the basis for the development of Czechoslovak-Danish relations and for deeper mutual understanding. All discussions and meetings, which had taken place in a friendly and frank spirit, had also made a contribution to the cause of international relaxation, Comrade Alois Indra said.

In the afternoon, the delegation left for Oslo, the Norwegian capital, where its host will be the Norwegian parliament.

Arrival in Norway

LD292056 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Oslo, 29 Sep (CTK correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, led by its Chairman Alois Indra, arrived here today from Copenhagen for an official visit to Norway at the invitation of Chairman of the Norwegian parliament Guttorm Hansen.

Guttorm Hansen later gave a dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak guests.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ORGAN REPORTS CHANGES IN PARTY LEADERSHIP

AU291555 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 26 Sep 80 p 1

[Resolution of the Czechoslovak People's Party Central Committee adopted at the Central Committee's session in Prague on 25 September]

[Text] At its session the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL] discussed a report of the Presidium on activities since January 1980. The Central Committee elected:

A) Brother Frantisek Toman party chairman

B) Brother Zbynek Zalman party deputy chairman

C) Brother Eng Vladimir Simek member of the Presidium of the CSL Central Committee

Approves:

A) The report of the CSL Central Committee Presidium

B) The adopted cadre measures

C) The detailing of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session in the plan of political education for the second half of 1980

D) The plan of participation in the celebrations of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the month of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

The Central Committee fully supports the Soviet Union's policy of peace and voices appreciation for the holding of the World Peace Parliament of Peoples in Sofia as a significant contribution to the forthcoming meeting in Madrid.

The Central Committee expresses thanks to the CSL members for their work in assisting our agriculture, with which they responded to the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the CSSR Government and the CSL Central Committee Presidium. The CSL Central Committee trusts that even during the demanding autumn field chores CSL members will display similar efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S LEADING ROLE DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

AU261257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Vojtech Vesely report: "Conference on the Implementation of the Party's Leading Role at Present; Creatively Following the Leninist Course"]

[Text] Casta--Yesterday [24 September] a conference of more than 60 outstanding political workers from various spheres was held in Casta; it dealt with the topical practical and theoretical matters of implementing the party's leading role under the conditions of building the advanced socialist society. The conference was also attended by J. Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In the opening report V. Trvala, CPSL Central Committee department head, stressed that the mastery and application of the Leninist style of work in economic and political management is a permanent task. To work creatively and to follow the Leninist course in politics demands that the consistency and responsibility of the party organization and economic management be consistently defined in all places; that greater emphasis be placed on the factor of time in party activity; that the latest results of science and modern technology and also more effective ways of people's thinking and acting be mastered and implemented in management.

Additional papers were read by Comrades L. Tomasek, R. Netik and K. Hlavaty.

The extensive and stimulating discussion was followed by a concluding statement by Comrade J. Lenart. He dealt with the relationship between theory and practice and with our programs and reality; here, he stressed, the ability of communists and party organizations to realize an adopted resolution emerges with great urgency. At present the communists in Slovakia are concerned with conducting, in the spirit of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, the struggle for higher effectiveness of party work in the interests of the CPSL's dignified share in the fulfilling the party program.

Comrade Lenart then pointed out the need to deeply look into the communists' attitude to the most important questions, tasks and new elements in the development of socialist society, above all to the results of the scientific-technical revolution.

In the concluding part of his statement he recalled the topicality and lasting validity of the document "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress," adopted 10 years ago, and he stressed the inevitability of daily efforts to consistently implement Leninist principles and methods in political work.

BRITSCHE COMMENTS ON U.S. PLANS FOR PERSIAN GULF

LD300132 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Heinz Britsche commentary]

[Text] The Soviet representative in the Security Council, Troyanovskiy, has said that the present Iran-Iraq conflict gives cause for the greatest concern and plays into the hands of the reactionary imperialist forces who wanted to use it to destabilize the region and divert attention from Israel's policy of aggression.

There is plenty of evidence to support this charge. One hot piece of evidence was presented by U.S. journalist Jack Anderson in the 24 September Washington POST, namely the U.S. President's secret memorandum No 51, which is related to Directive 59 on the proposed limited nuclear war and the new targeting against the Soviet Union. We have already discussed it here. Memorandum No 51, together with correspondence between Pentagon Chief Harold Brown and the commander of the Rapid Deployment Force, General Kelly, provides for the use of nuclear weapons in the Persian Gulf to assert American claims. In concrete terms, according to the Washington POST, it represents the first option, providing for the dropping of 19 atom bombs from B-52 bombers against targets in the region. Even the type of bomb has been chosen. They are B-57 bombs with a yield equivalent roughly to the Hiroshima bomb, and B-61 bombs with a considerably larger yield, such as that of nuclear fusion bombs. The 54th Division of the Strategic Air Command based in Minot, North Dakota, was placed in readiness as a task force, Jack Anderson commented on Directive 51 [as heard] for a limited nuclear war in the Middle and Near East by saying that it was a naive dream which could turn into a nightmare.

Why did the U.S. President sign Directive 51 [as heard] so quickly? The answer can be gleaned from several U.S. newspaper articles. On the one hand, the articles put forward the blatant claim to the Persian Gulf region and, on the other, state that the U.S. military forces already concentrated there are not yet adequate to impose Washington's will on the countries in the region. U.S. intentions are revealed by, among others, the lead article of the 20 September New York TIMES. The oilfields which the United States intends to defend-it says-are situated in countries such as Iran and Iraq or in states such as Saudi Arabia. None of these countries has asked the United States to defend it. But already there exists a new command for Middle East operations. The plan early this year to form a Rapid Deployment Force of 100,000 men has turned into a program to triple its strength, which will cost, not $10 billion as initially assumed, but $25 billion. The New York TIMES discusses the proposed four army and marine divisions, air and naval fleets and their rapid deployment in the Persian Gulf in these terms:

The plan provides for the use of 15 airfields and ports in Kenya, Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Djibouti, seven chartered cargo ships and tankers carrying weapons and food for a marine brigade of 12,000 are already in the vicinity of Diego Garcia. Another eight merchant ships are to be converted to rapid sea transports. A dozen new ships worth $5 billion with supplies for a complete infantry division will be operating in the region. One hundred and thirty new CX transport planes are to be built at a cost of $7 billion.

These are a few facts from the New York TIMES. At present the United States is keeping in the region a large fleet of 31 warships and 2 aircraft carriers, including the Eisenhower with a landing party of 1,800 men on board.

The aircraft carrier Midway is cruising off Kenya with escort ships. Another formation is steaming off Diego Garcia. A unit of F-4's is in Egypt. This concentration of forces is a costly undertaking. Compared with last year, the Pentagon's oil bill has doubled from $3.4 billion to $7.1 billion. It no doubt has yielded super profits to the oil multinationals, while pushing the world to the brink of a general conflict. The Pentagon still regrets its present inability to land several divisions of the Rapid Deployment Force quickly in the region. The deployment of one division would take almost 2 weeks; a month would be needed for the second division. Hence the hectic efforts in Washington to provide within the next 5-years the air and sea capability needed to shorten this period.

There are plans afoot to create within NATO a joint naval task force for the Persian Gulf. All in all, highly dangerous plans, which expose the aggressive designs of the imperialist circles who are solely concerned with oil and power interests. Their intentions are clear. That should not be overlooked for 1 minute in the present conflict.

FISCHER MEETS ANGOLAN, PDRY, OTHER FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN

LD292122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2001 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] UN/New York, 29 Sep (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has had, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York, friendly meetings with the foreign ministers of Angola, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Ethiopia and Cyprus as well as a talk with his Dutch counterpart. Angola's minister of foreign relations, Paulo Jorge, told Oskar Fischer about the problems of southern Africa and the struggle of the peoples of the region for their liberation, in particular of the people of Namibia. He expressed his high level of appreciation for the GDR's consistent support of the liberation struggle.

The foreign ministers of the PDRY and Ethiopia, Salim Salih Muhammad and Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, expressed their concern at the imperialist maneuvers against security and independence in the Middle East and Africa. They affirmed their intention of further developing their relations of anti-imperialist solidarity.

The foreign minister of Cyprus, Nikolaos Rolandhis, spoke about the development of the Cyprus problem and about the resumption of talks between the two population groups in Cyprus. He expressed his government's and the president's appreciation for the fruitful course of the visit by the Cypriot head of state, Spiros Kiprianou, to the GDR.

Questions concerning the development of the international situation and of the progress of detente were the subject of the talk which the GDR foreign minister had with his Dutch counterpart Christoph van der Klaauw. The two politicians expressed their satisfaction at the continuous development of relations between the Netherlands and the GDR.

STATE COUNCIL DEPUTY CHAIRMAN RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

AU261050 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 25 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin--Dr Manfred Gerlach, GDR State Council deputy chairman and chairman of the German Liberal Democratic Party received on Wednesday [24 September] Mr Herbert Okun, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for talks.

CARDINAL CASAROLI CELEBRATES JUBILEE MASS, MEETS LEADERS

Activities in Esztergom

LD291718 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI)--Vatican Undersecretary Cardinal Casaroli and his suite, who are visiting Hungary at the invitation of Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, Archbishop of Esztergom and president of the bench of Hungarian bishops, had two public and two private programs on Sunday. In the morning, as reported earlier, Cardinal Casaroli celebrated a mass in the Esztergom basilica to mark the 1000th anniversary of the birth of Bishop St Gellert, the first and most prominent church organizer in Hungary.

The choice of the scene where he celebrated the jubilee mass was prompted by several reasons. Esztergom used to be the country's capital in the time of Bishop Gellert, and Venice-born Gellert tutored here the son of the state-founder Hungarian King Stephen I, Prince Emericus. Besides, Esztergom is an archbishop's seat, today the seat of cardinal and primate Dr Laszlo Lekai.

The ceremonial mass was attended by the whole Hungarian bench of bishops. Agostino Casaroli's suite included: Luigi Poggi, titular archbishop and papal nuncio, Pier Luigi Celata, the personal secretary to Cardinal Casaroli, Ivan Dias, councillor of nunciature, Sandor Cserto, canonical advisor of the theological congregation, Laszlo Danko, rector of the Papal Hungarian Institute, Angelo Mottola, member of the Eastern congregation, and Egidio Zaranella, abbot of the St George Abbey of Venice. Giovanni Cheli, papal nuncio and permanent UN observer of the Holy See, came with Cardinal Casaroli's suite to attend the ceremonies on Sunday. Other prominent guests to the events included Jozef Kratzl, coadjutor of Vienna, Johann Weber, diocesan of Graz, Jan Pasztor, bishop of Nitra, Tomas Jung, coadjutor of Subotica, Matia Zvekanovic, diocesan of Subotica, Djuro Koksa, coadjutor of Zagreb, Gerhard Schaffran, bishop of Dresden and Meissen, Lajos Hosszu, coadjutor of Oradea, Joachim Szegedi, Greek Catholic coadjutor of Krizheva, Laszlo Stephen, bishop of Eisenstadt, and the delegation of visiting Vietnamese bishops. Undersecretary Imre Miklos, president of the state office for church affairs, was also present at the mass.

In the afternoon the prominent guests took part in an evening prayer where the chief celebrator was also Cardinal Casaroli.

During the rest of the day two private church events were held. The high-ranking prelates were invited to a memorial meeting at the Budapest Theological Academy. In the evening the Bench of Hungarian bishops give a dinner in honour of the Vatican undersecretary and his suite in Hotel Gellert.

Received by Kadar, Losonczi

LD300824 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--Monday in Budapest, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, undersecretary of state for the Vatican, who was accompanied byArchbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio. Present at the meeting were Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, Archbishop of Esztergom, president of the Hungarian Bench of Catholic Bishops, and undersecretary of state Imre Miklos, president of Hungary's state office for church affairs. Those in attendance expressed the definite intention to carry on the settled relations between the Hungarian state and the Catholic church. Both sides accentuated the common responsibility lying on the peoples of Europe and the world as well as on people with different world outlooks in defending peace (?and promoting) positive relations among countries with different social systems.

LAZAR CONGRATULATES ZHAO ZIYANG ON ELECTION AS PRC PREMIER

LD162132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has cabled his greetings to Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of his election as premier of the PRC State Council.

SOLTESZ DEPARTS FOR WARSAW MULTILATERAL ENERGY MEETINGS

LD291654 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--Headed by Hungarian Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Istvan Soltesz, a Hungarian delegation left Monday for Warsaw to attend the third session of the inter-governmental committee coordinating the fulfillment of multilateral nuclear energetic, production specialization and cooperation agreements of the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia.

CSSR MINISTER LEAVES AFTER OPENING JOINT EXHIBITION

LD291724 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--Pavol Bahyl, Czechoslovak minister of general machinery, who visited Hungary at the invitation of his counterpart, Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry, to open the Czechoslovak-Hungarian exhibition of consumer goods at the Budapest International Autumn Fair, left Hungary for home on Monday.

PPF LEADERS COMMENTS ON WORLD PEACE PARLIAMENT TO MTI

LD291010 Budapest MTI in English 0625 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 28 Sep (MTI)--Gyula Kallai, chairman of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front [PPF] head of the Hungarian delegation, gave an interview to MTI's Sofia correspondent after conclusion of the People's World Parliament for Peace.

Gyula Kallai said: "The parliament analysed the present sharp international situation correctly and to all probability it has succeeded in moving additional forces to join in the struggle for averting the dangers threatening world peace. The meetings of the world parliament were attended by over 2200 representatives from 137 countries, with large delegations from the leading Western countries, the United States, and France besides the also numerous groups of peace delegates from the socialist states.

"The conference was seeking ways and means to mobilize wide masses of the world public to engage in the worldwide struggle against rampant armament and the increased threat of war, to defend the achievements of detente and to help settle even fierce disputes through negotiations.

"Also the world parliament tried to reveal the links that bind us in the worldwide peace struggle. In promotion of disarmament, this most important question of our time, we tried to work out the platform and next moves in this joint struggle.

"The Hungarian delegation made its best to fulfil its mission. Members of our delegation addressed debates, took part in drafting documents to further the success of the parliament. Apart from that they also had bilateral discussions with the delegates of 33 countries on promoting cooperation," said Gyula Kallai in conclusion.

TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES MEET, SIMON SPEAKS

LD282348 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep (MTI)--On behalf of over 1,300,000 organized workers of the capital, 264 delegates met on Saturday in Budapest to review and discuss the trade unions' work in the past 5 years and the tasks of the coming ones.

Laszlo Simon, commissary leading secretary of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions, made an oral supplement to the prepared text of the BCTU. He praised the agility of the membership. They displayed, he said, a responsible attitude in the debates over the situation of production, working conditions and living standards. It was established at the meetings that the forum system of democratism was satisfactory. Still these forums did not always fulfil their function. Some managers prefer to reserve decision to a small circle, instead of discussing their plans first with the workers collectives or their representation bodies.

Speaking about earnings he explained that the central wage measures in 1977 and 1978 affected favourably half a million workers in the capital alone. Many workers avail themselves of factory canteen catering, more children can be received each year in the children's institutions and the conditions of cheap trade union holidays have also improved. The number of workplace accidents has decreased. In connection with housing the speaker said that the solution for the most burning problems should be sought together with the enterprises.

The report was followed by an extensive debate. The meeting of delegates established that legal regulations provide sufficiently for the scope of activity and competence of the trade union organs on company level, and that it would mark a progress if the unions were authorized to act also outside of factories in people's interest. It was proposed that a national conference of socialist brigade heads, innovators and discoverers be convened. The joint stance contains also that some enterprises do bad economy with overtime. Therefore it would be welcome if exact stipulations were given as to work in overtime.

The meeting of delegates then elected the Budapest Council of Trade Unions.

MTI REPORTS ON TRADE UNIONS PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD300832 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--The presidium of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) held a session on Monday. It heard and discussed, in the presentation of Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, the guidelines of the 6th five year national economic plan.

The presidium of SZOT evaluates the law to be framed on the 6th five year plan to be an important document of economic and social development, and decided to commission the SZOT secretariat to discuss with the government the proposals and comments delivered at the session of the presidium.

The Presidium, as another point on the agenda, heard an informatory report on the most important experiences gained so far in the trade union elections. It stated that the leading bodies, the trade union stewards evaluated their activity in the past five years, the implementation of the resolutions, in an open and sincere atmosphere, with the expansive initiation and active cooperation of the membership.

At the electoral meetings held so far, 80-90 percent of the nearly 4.5 million strong membership took part. More than one million people gave opinion on the trade union work, and made proposals for the further improvement of it.

The general opinion of workers was that the trade union membership has been gradually drawn into leadership in the past five years. Their opinion has been more effective in the life of the workplace. The influence of trade unions has increased, its authority has strengthened. The workers expressed that they are ready for the greater tasks among the more difficult conditions of the national economy, but are more impatient concerning the faults. They urged making up for defaults and, in justified cases, calling to account.

The operation of the steward bodies has become general in the trade union movement. A total of 171,630 stewards, 168,916 deputy-stewards, more than 19,000 chief stewards, and about the same number of deputy chief stewards have been elected.

MTI NOTES RETIREMENT OF DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD301058 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 29 Sep (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers has relieved because of retirement--with recognition of his merits--Sandor Uvardi, deputy foreign trade minister, from his office.

BRIEFS

BUDAPEST DISTRICT PARTY SECRETARY--The first secretary of the Budapest No 13 District Party Committee has been relieved of his post. Karoly Kovacs has been elected the leading secretary of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions. The new first secretary of the No 13 District Party Committee is Gabor Deak, who up to now has been secretary of KISZ Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 80 LD]

ISRAELI CP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Israeli Communist Party led by Politburo member Benjamin Gonen arrived in our country on Monday. The Israeli guests were welcomed by Istvan Varga, deputy head of the Central Committee's international affairs department, at Ferihegy airport. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH AUSTRIA--Hungarian-Austrian talks on cooperation in the construction industry have been concluded in Budapest. The two ministers, Abraham Kalman and Karl Sekanina stated that bilateral technical contacts had expanded but could be increased even further. Great significance was attached to intensifying direct contacts in preventing heat-loss in buildings, that is to say, in the introduction of up-to-date energy-saving construction technologies. It is in the interests of both sides to cooperate, especially along their frontier, in country planning, as well as in research projects concerned with the construction industry. During the talks Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi received the Austrian federal minister. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 24 Sep 80 LD]

BARTER AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--Hungarian-Bulgarian talks concerning domestic trade were concluded in Budapest on 24 September. On their basis, Vilmos Saghy, minister of domestic trade, and Georgi Karamanev, Bulgarian minister of internal trade and public services, signed a protocol on exchange of an assortments of goods provided by domestic trade, and on technical-scientific cooperation in 1981. According to the agreement the two countries will deliver to each other consumer goods provided by domestic trade organs to the value of almost 1 billion forints next year. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

KANIA, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND WARSAW STUDENT MEETING

LD292124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The most important problems affecting students were the subject of a meeting held today by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, with the activists of the Socialist Union of Polish Students in Warsaw with participation of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2000 GMT on 29 September, in a shorter report on the meeting, notes that "the meeting was attended by Andrzej Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee."]

The way the meeting went, the spontaneity of statements and the wide range of topics tackled proved yet again how sensitive young people are to what happens around them. It was stressed that there is a need to work out the mechanisms which would prevent the recurrence of the situation in which our country had found itself. Such mechanisms, it was stated, should be accompanied by an increase in the role of the basic party organizations, the liquidation of bureaucratic distortions, and increase in responsibility for decisions taken, and the waging of uncompromising struggle against all instances of abuse of power and rank for personal gain. Another broad group of matters raised during the meeting was connected directly with higher education.

INDUSTRIAL SECTORS TO RECEIVE WAGE INCREASES IN OCTOBER

LD292034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] October will provide the stage for another phase of general pay increases, which are being consistently introduced following agreements made with work forces. It will be the most important phase with more than 8 million receiving pay increases in October. This means that about 10 million workers will have received pay increases between July and the end of October. There is every indication that the entire operation will be completed much earlier than initially expected, most probably at the beginning of next year.

A PAP reporter has been told that the following industries will be given pay increases in October: coal mining, fuel and power, steel, electrical engineering, building materials, the light industry and [word indistinct]. Pay increases will also be given in the industries which form parts of the (?chemical), printing and other industries. Also in October pay increases will be given in construction-installation enterprises. In transportation enterprises, at commercial sea ports, in inland and maritime shipping, and to people employed by the public roads board. Employees in domestic trades, education and training, municipal economy, housing, and radio and television will also get increases in October.

All pay increases are being introduced comprehensively throughout the respective industries. This means increases are being granted simultaneously to all workers employed by that industry regardless of which ministry they are subordinated to as is the case, for instance, with drivers.

We have only mentioned the largest industrial and professional groups which will be given increases in October. Other groups can also be found on the October list. At the same time it is not unlikely that other groups of workers can be included while increases are being considered. The principles of the present operation are based on the agreements, protocols and decisions signed in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie. This means that workers paid by the hour will be paid in accordance with a higher scale of wages. Thus a principle has been adopted according to which the lowest rate must be at least Z12.30, which corresponds to a salary of Z2,400 per month. In this way the implementation of the decision to increase the lowest wage by Z400 is being carried out.

Employees with a monthly salary will be getting an increase equivalent to a rise of one grade in basic pay. The average monthly increase is Zo50. But this will vary depending on decisions taken at places of employment. Putting the pay increases into effect will cost about Z25 this year alone. The cost of a full year of these increases is estimated at Z100 billion. These vast sums should be used prudently from the social and economic point of view. This is why the government has appealed to the whole social aktiv at enterprises to take into account, when distributing the funds allocated for pay increases, the need for increasing as much as possible the wages of the lowest-paid workers. This is required by our sense of social justice.

The general provisions for pay increases state that it is right, within the framework of sums allocated to individual works for their wages fund, to pay additional hourly rates for work in condition s harmful to health and for dangerous work. Detailed conditions under which these additional rates will be paid are at present being entered in additional protocols which are being compiled through collective agreements on conditions of work in individual industries.

At present the pay increases, although implemented on a large scale, are of a temporary and interventionist nature. They will not solve many of the important problems of pay policy. This is why it will be necessary to work out that policy's principles for the next 5-year period together with the economic reform and improvements in the financial system which are being planned at present.

INDEPENDENT TRADE UNIONS MEET IN GDANSK

LD291648 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of about 40 interfactory founding committees of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions throughout Poland took place in Gdansk today. The meeting was held before noon and discussed wage problems and problems connected with the implementation of the agreement made in Gdansk on 31 August between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee.

TRADE UNION LEADER SAYS CENTRAL COUNCIL NEARLY DEFUNCT

NC292148 Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep (AFP)--The Central Council of Poland's official trade unions has practically ceased to exist due to the fact that "almost all" of its member unions have dropped out, the president of the telecommunications workers, Albin Szyszka, said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr Szyszka made no effort to hide that the social disturbances which began in Poland in July had effectively devastated the official trade union movement. He cited his own union, which has retained only 20 percent of its former members, as an example.

The disintegration of Poland's official unions is due to the burgeoning "autonomous" trade union movement consisting of drop-outs from the state Central Council. These "autonomous" unions, which remain close to the state, are not the same as the new "solidarity" unions formed under the accord between the government and labour leader Lech Walesa.

To replace the Central Council, its former members are considering forming a "federation" within which affiliated members would be granted "broad autonomy," Mr Szyszka said.

This federation would serve as coordinator for the "autonomous" unions, representing them in discussions with the government and in major problems affecting all of Poland's workers.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Book, Press, Radio and Television Workers' Union and the Textile and Leather Workers' Union announced today that their organizations had also quit the Central Council to become "autonomous".

The union leaders deplored the "errors" committed within the official trade union movement which they said had provoked a "crisis of confidence" among the workers. They said that a policy of "openness" and "dialogue" was necessary with the "Solidarity" unions, which they had previously ignored.

Foreign observers said that these statements most likely portend a new approach on the part of former official trade union leaders to the "Solidarity" unions formed at the initiative of the movement led by Lech Walesa.

WARSAW REVIEWS MONTH SINCE SIGNING OF 'SOCIAL AGREEMENT'

LD301014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] A month has elapsed since the signing of the social agreement, as the agreement signed in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie is normally called in Poland. This is not a long time when one considers the implementation of the decisions on wages and social matters on a national basis, decisions of considerable importance.

But a lot has been done in that time. Almost every day in September new reports arrived showing that the agreements signed with the work forces are being implemented by the government point by point.

The Warsaw Voivodship Court is receiving more and more applications for the registration of trade unions, and in the nearest future one can expect court decisions on the entry of the first newly established trade unions on the register of legal corporations.

In the majority of regions and enterprises, workers' committees have already been provided with conditions for normal work. As of the end of October, about 10 million people will benefit from the wage increases which began in July. The remaining workers will get their raise no later than January. To this must be added, beginning from 1 January, the implementation of the decisions on the upgrading of pensions and disability payments, family allowances and payments from the alimony fund.

All this will amount to about Z120 billion. At the same time, production losses at the end of the 9th month of the year, according to PAP, are estimated at Z20-25 billion . These figures require no comment. The entire sizable package of decisions on wages currently being implemented exceeds the capacity of our economy.

As of 1 January 1981, the 5-day working week will be generally introduced in our country. Social discussions are in progress on this matter.

Work has also begun on a new concept of action on the control of the press, publications and entertainment. The relay by radio of the Sunday mass has begun, domestically-produced goods in short supply have been withdrawn from Pewex shops, and, in compliance with the agreement, payments have been made for the duration of the strikes.

In compliance with the Jastrzebie agreement, the four-shift system of work has been ended in seven mines.

This brief review speaks for itself. One of the sides which signed the agreement has fulfilled the vast majority of its obligations, and the rest will be implemented, within our possibilities, consistently within the schedules agreed.

No doubt this will not be easy in our present economic situation, with all the great losses, troubles with supplies and inefficient coordination.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS LECH WALESA'S PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291900 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Zbigniew Lakomski commentary: "Representatives of Interfactory Workers Committees in Warsaw--Meeting With Journalists"]

[Text] On Wednesday, 24 September, in the Press Center of the INTERPRESS agency in Warsaw, Lech Walesa and other representatives of the interfactory workers committees held a press conference with foreign and domestic journalists.

The conference lasted almost an hour. During this time dozens of questions were addressed on many issues, mainly to Lech Walesa. The issues included the meeting of representatives of the interfactory workers committees with members of the government, the state of implementation of the agreements in the coastal and other regions of the country, the program and principles of the new trade unions, the process of implementation of their program and principles, and fiscal assistance from abroad.

I think that the meeting was useful for both sides--for those who asked questions and for those who answered them. A rapid exchange of views based on brief questions and brief answers enabled representatives of the press to obtain an idea of the basic intentions and activity lines of the solidarity self-governing trade unions, which are a new thing for us. On the other hand, as I see it, that exchange made it clear to the most representative delegates of those trade unions on what issues connected with those activity lines the interest of public opinion--both domestic and foreign--is focused.

However, it is no doubt worth noting with satisfaction that Lech Walesa gave an assurance of trust in actions to implement the agreements signed in the coastal and other regions of the country. I am probably not wrong when I view that assurance not only as an expression of diplomatic skill, but also as a declaration of the resolve of the founding committee of the new trade unions to cooperate with the government in implementing the key questions contained in the agreements.

It was a rather unequivocal declaration reinforced by another one: "...If there are wildcat strikes, if there is a dangerous wildcat strike, we will most certainly request a plane to fly to talk and convince the strikers that to strike in such a way is not proper for us."

However, it is hard to refrain from reflecting that something has not been said to the very end, because a whole series of questions concerning the country's current economic situation--that is, among other things, poor labor productivity and the associated shortage of goods on the market, which threatens progressive inflation--was met with evasive answers that indicated that those questioned seemed not to appreciate the country's current economic situation .

One of the answers has especially provoked doubts. It was: "We (that is, the independent self-governing trade unions) will not run the economy, we will control it. Various commissions will be set up to control living standards, expenditures, incomes and so on."

That is correct. The fact that also trade unions (although I would put the Sejm and other representative bodies in the first place, of course) exercise social control is the guarantee-questioned by no one--that the people will be served.

However, my doubts and, I believe, not only my doubts are provoked by the fact that this issue is viewed from only one angle--from the angle of the distribution of goods. If you want to distribute anything you must have it, and the question of having it is determined not only by those who run the economy, but also by the economy's basic subject--the workers class. [paragraph continues]

Moreover, it is impossible to run away from responsibility for that part of the economy, for production and its volume, efficiency and effectiveness. As Lech Walesa also said, the new trade unions are to be comanagers of the country, regions and factories. Is it then possible to make a division in the economy to the effect that some will take care of it and of its productivity, and others will just shout: give?

Lech Walesa appealed to the journalists for tolerance if his answers were not all precise, because he was tired. I acknowledge this reservation, hoping that precision was lacking with regard to exactly the above issue--that something was not said to the end about it. Finally, the third issue that caught my attention: My question was whether the statutes of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions include a principle that prevents party members from being elected to the leadership of the new trade unions. The answer I was given indicated that there is no such principle. Well and good. Let us recall that the concluded agreements include the imperative to the effect that the programmatic principles of the new trade unions must accord with our country's constitution and with the basic political principles of the Polish People's Republic.

SLUPSK VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETS ON SITUATION

LD292026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The party voivodship committee in Slupsk held a plenary session today. The sociopolitical situation of the region was discussed and tasks which result from it have been planned. During the session the need to improve the cooperation between the voivodship party organization and basic party links at work enterprises and in parishes was noted.

Concerning recent events, it was stated that they contradicted the erroneous thesis which claimed that our economic development takes place without conflicts. The recent events have also demonstrated in the case of Slupsk region that there is a need for authentic and direct dialogue concerning matters which are of utmost importance to the country.

As far as Slupsk Voivodship is concerned, the main problems are difficulties encountered by inhabitants of towns and villages, gradual deterioration of agriculture which does not receive the necessary means of production, and regression in housing and social construction. All these matters can be resolved at the local level in accordance with the demands submitted by the workers.

BENEFITS, DISADVANTAGES OF FREE SATURDAYS DISCUSSED

LD262358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0606 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Discussions are currently being held in Poland on many important issues. There are various views and opinions on issues such as that of free Saturdays, although, if we stop to think about it, everyone favors them. (?Which of us would not like) to have 2 days off in the week--work for a shorter time and have more leisure--apart from those for whom free Saturdays are an additional financial burden. Unfortunately, there are still people in Poland for whom using the factory canteen is not just a convenience, but a financial necessity. All the others favor free Saturdays, but they are worried about how justified, in the light of experience, one free Saturday a month is.

This would appear on the surface to be a paradox. In many countries, socialist countries included, free Saturdays were introduced long ago.

It would seem that it is enough to cross a border and look at our neighbors' situation, to observe and bring back their experiences, using our own at the same time. Then the problem is solved to everyone's satisfaction. Unfortunately, in no country has the introduction of work-free days caused such disorganization, for example, in supplies [word indistinct]. We all know how difficult it was to do the shopping on a Friday before a work-free Saturday. For many working women, the prospect of weekly problems with shopping for 2 days off (?was daunting), all the more so since it was proposed that free Saturday's be made up for on the remaining days of the week at the rate of half an hour a day.

This proposal arouses the greatest opposition, and not just because, as some people say, we Poles don't like work. In the first place, throughout the world there is a tendency to shorten working hours as there is in the program of socioeconomic development approved in Poland. (?This has been announced). Making up for free Saturdays is not a shortening of the overall working hours but [words indistinct]. In many factories working a three-shift system, it is simply impossible to lengthen working hours by half an hour. Where it could be introduced, many organizational problems arise--for example, the issue of getting to work. For years attempts have been made to draw up bus and train schedules so that people could get to work on time. It has not always been successful everywhere, but an approximation does exist. During the discussion on introducing all free Saturdays, in many places it turned out that some of the factories want to begin work half an hour earlier than at present, while others want to finish half an hour later. How can transportation to work be organized for employees in this situation? The second problem is the opening hours of nurseries and kindergartens, although this would seem to be an easier issue to solve. They could just work half an hour longer. But the most serious problem in our opinion is that the workers would be overtired, particularly women. An additional half an hour of work is a great deal. In many professions and many factories, 8 hours of work cause, according to doctors, great stress, all the more so since working conditions are not ideal everywhere. The shopping needs to be done. Let's not delude ourselves: It will be a long time yet before our market is one of plenty. Supplying our homes with all they need will require a great deal of effort for a long time yet.

Another factor is that parents will return home still later. The cost is less leisure time; less time with the children and exhaustion. Many workers speaking in the discussion think that free Saturdays will not make up for this. One has to get up and get the children off to school. Also most often time will be spent on housework as before. How many people can afford to go away for the weekend every Saturday? In any case where is the overnight accomodation and catering support which could meet the demands of this kind of mass excursion? So one would be making up for the Saturday (?for nothing). The matter can be discussed further. Let us add, however, that in Poland we have such colossal reserves of labor productivity that we should be considering creating conditions for its use during the 8-hour day in force up to now.

Another very controversial issue is that of free Saturdays in schools and kindergartens. Some say that without this free Saturdays are an illusion because you can't go away anywhere without the children. But we have already talked about the real possibilities of those excursions. Other people say that the children will be sitting in front of the television, wasting valuable time, when they could be learning, while their mothers will be doing the housework.

Teachers, of course, would like Saturdays off, but they are worried about falling behind with their teaching programs. Experience thus far shows that on free Saturdays lessons were an illusion--classes were half empty and the teachers came to work for no real reason. How can this problem be solved? It will probably be hard for everyone to agree. But it is also worth counting the economic costs in the case of schools and kindergartens of every alternative solution.

A whole storm has blown up around the retail trade. Customers want shops to be open on free Saturdays and the traders just the opposite. The discussion is continuing. One thing is certain: before making a decision, it is not just necessary to listen closely to the proposals put forward and desires expressed [word indistinct]. It is necessary above all to examine scrupulously the real possibilities of ensuring work continuity in factories, if we lengthen the working day by half an hour, and of ensuring supplies to shops, especially before free Saturdays and possibly on free Saturdays themselves. It is also essential to guarantee that once they are announced, free Saturdays are not called off on the pretext that the plan is in danger. The whole matter must be considered very carefully.

IMPORT DECISIONS BASED ON LARGE AGRICULTURAL SHORTAGES

LD292120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] A combination of unfavorable weather conditions and a further widening of the gap between demand and the meeting of the demand for industrial production means have contributed to the present situation in agriculture which is the worst in the last 10 years.

We have harvested a little over 19 million tons of grain. It is true this is 2 million tons more than last year, but it is more than 8 million tons less than our current needs. The potato crop, some 15 million tons, is much below last year's, the sugar beet crop will be 4 million tons less than last year.

Taking the above into consideration, it is essential to import additional quantities of grain as well as feed. As is known, decisions to this effect have already been made. This applies also to other food products.

PAP points out that despite these difficulties the plan for procuring edible potatoes and basic vegetables should be implemented. The same applies to the plan for storing winter reserves.

As regards animal production and procuring of livestock, the situation continues to be complex and difficult. During the past 8 months it was 8 percent below the figure for the corresponding period of last year, and in September over 10 percent less. This month up to 5,000 tons of meat have been procured daily while the plan for market supplies in the fourth quarter requires daily procurement of 6,500 tons.

Due to the fact that there is no possibility of a radical improvement in the stockbreeding situation during the last quarter of this year, a decision to import meat has been adopted.

Recently a great deal of attention has been paid to the problem of the profitability of farming production and its effectiveness. These are put to the fore in the forthcoming decisions pertaining to further development of agriculture and the entire food economy which are now being drafted.

COMMENTATOR SAYS PARTY LEADERSHIP LOST CONTROL, PROPOSES CHANGES

AU261345 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 23 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Jerzy Buc article: "Driving Forces and Brakes"]

[Text] Today every Pole is discussing and pondering why the events we have been witnessing in the past few months were possible.

Every Pole has his own views on those events and is right in some way about them.

It is good that we are discussing them so passionately, because they are our affair and because it is we who--rich in such variegated experience of 1956, 1970 and 1980--must work out such guarantees as can prevent another lot of similar bitter happenings.

We, PZPR members, bear a particularly great responsibility in that regard, but I do not agree with those who want to put all the blame at the party's door.

It was not the party that brought about the crisis. It was not the 3 million PZPR members who brought them about--members who are overwhelmingly honest in their work and who, as a rule, have for a long time been expressing their criticism of policy and socioeconomic life and of the methods of management and propaganda.

A fitter from the Szczecin shipyards said: "As a worker and party member I must say that I do not understand certain things. Why, most of the problems brought up now by the strikers were often raised by party members at meetings, especially before the eighth congress. The nonparty people knew about it and expressed their solidarity with us. What is more, they believed that those voices would at least be seriously heeded, but unfortunately things took a different turn. That is why I cannot understand why we do not want to seriously treat the problems submitted by party members under normal conditions, but examine them only when we are forced to examine them, such as is the case now.

As you can see, it was not the party that lost its class, social and national viewpoint that has become so consolidated in the history of Poland and the Poles.

That viewpoint has been lost by many members of the party, government and trade union leadership. It was between those specific people, on the one hand, and the party and the people, on the other hand, that a fissure occurred and produced a typical arrogance of the authority as concisely illustrated by the position: "They" mean well, but the people do not want to and do not understand.

And time has proved who wants and who understands.

Of the many reasons for the present situation I would single out two.

One is the deviation in practice from the basic principles of the social policy adopted by the Sixth PZPR Congress.

The other is the deviation from--and even failure to begin the implementation of--a new method of government expressed by a pregnant catchword: "Let the party be the party and let the government be the government."

The first group of reasons has become especially obvious in the recent period when declarations on social policy have begun to clearly conflict with our potential to implement them. Almost at every step our citizens would hear about social achievements, about security for the family, for one's health and so on and would compare these statements with the reality of their own lives.

It was precisely that which, among other things, resulted in the confrontation between society and authority as illustrated by the strikes.

No reasonable person denies our social and economic achievements, but it is necessary to present them in the proper light. Genuine achievements need no defense and no propaganda because they are the best propaganda in themselves.

But what is necessary is to talk about that which is feasible and about the date by which it can be implemented and to keep the promise.

The other group of reasons has produced what I myself define as the incapacitation of government. This state of affairs is rooted in the fact that, in practice, the centers of political decisions were integrated with the centers responsible for implementation of decisions.

What happened--instead of the most correct slogan of "the party is the party and the government is the government," which we understood to mean that the party outlines the lines of social policy and of control over its implementation and the government implements the policy in an expert and responsible way--was that the two centers of authority almost fully merged.

That meant that the party had lost its ability to genuinely control the government and the state's central administration.

No. It was not the party that lost that possibility of control. It was the party leadership that lost it and, at the same time, became the center that made, implemented and controlled decisions. You cannot be "...a steering gear, a navigator and a ship," all at the same time.

We can back that statement by some statistical data illustrating, say, the share of the members of the central ruling bodies and of the government in the Central Committee, which is the highest ruling organ of our party. The POLITYKA issue of 23 February 1980 carries information that representatives of the government and the central ruling bodies accounted for 63 percent, workers for just over 19 percent and farmers for 2 percent of the composition of the Central Committee.

If to that we add the natural militancy, the range of knowledge and power and a certain degree of the conformism of the people wielding executive powers, we will see that necessarily they were bound to have a decisive influence backed by numbers on the lines of the sociopolitical decisions made by the central organ of the party. When implementation of those decisions did not produce the expected results, in the second half of the seventies attempts were first made to propagate the slogan that the post-December [1970] achievements should be measured by a 10-year and not by a 5-year yardstick.

Those attempts had very little in common with the economic crisis that began at that time in the world economy. That crisis, which also affected our economy, should have been countered by action and not by propaganda, which in fact began to act at that stage as a substitute for action and to cover up inability to act.

When that proved abortive, because it had to, measures began to be taken to cancel the decisions on decentralizing the management of the economy--those decisions concerned the so-called WOG (large economic organizations)--and to transfer operational management to higher levels.

The illusion was that in this way it would be possible to master the situation, but the upshot of it all was that the economy became all but totally incapacitated. Above all, that which is most valuable--people's initiative--was incapacitated in that way.

It was done as if it had been forgotten that ours is a society that possesses very good education and is capable of critically evaluating its own work and the work of others as well as various social manifestations.

In an interview that ZYCIE WARSZAWY published on 22 April 1978 I said: "Personally I share the view that a human being at work wants to accomplish his work well because of his nature as a human being. If work organization is reasonable and efficient and if technical equipment, management and economic and moral incentives assist that work, one is able to work very well and effectively and to feel satisfaction with his work, which makes one's life richer."

However, we failed to create the conditions in which to utilize the very potential of the people--their initiative, resourcefulness, ability to correctly evaluate reality and opportunities, and responsibility for their own work and decisions.

The aforementioned WOG (large economic organizations) are a classic example of that. These large economic organizations were supposed to be bases of economic efficiency, independence and responsibility. They were supposed to tap the so-called simple reserves present in work organization, technological processes, machinery and consumption of energy and prime materials. They were supposed to bring about a situation in which technological progress would begin to determine labor productivity.

When in the initial period (amounting almost to 1 year) those ample reserves were tapped with rather violent speed, which enabled people some branches of the industry to greatly increase their earnings, perhaps excessively and unjustifiably so--then instead of correcting only those increases that were socially and economically unjustified, but correcting them with caution, because the tapping of simple reserves was the prime task in the initial period--the authorities went whole hog by suspending the WOG and, what was worse, by extracting many parameters [parametry] by way of directives, without providing the necessary resources for the purpose.

Almost every industrial enterprise can supply examples to illustrate the above evaluation. That practice brought about a situation in which administrative decisions were used to extract increases in labor productivity and in economic efficiency. In most cases efforts needed for that had to be made by the working people, who were not given the necessary technical means for the job.

And how can one refuse to assert in this connection that history does not repeat itself? After all, almost identical principles were the basis of the so-called reform introduced in 1970. Also, the protest of the coastal shipyard workers in 1970 was directed precisely against such methods, against unjustified increases in norms and so on.

As we can see, no necessary conclusions and lessons were drawn from that protest, and if they were drawn then for a time that was all too brief.

In the past few years the decisions made at the government level began to affect almost all spheres of life, to interfere with them and to take away the last remnants of independence. At the same time, they threatened the managers at the basic level of the economy with all possible punishment and consequences.

It was most fortunate that at almost all levels of management there were also people who were able to reasonably evaluate the feasibility of various measures taken and who countered unjustified restrictions. However, they were unable to make good that which no longer could be made good.

In the previous term of the Sejm, I was a deputy. I often raised the aforementioned issues in the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, asking that system changes be made in economic management. I put forward the question of what justification there was for the government to run the country from top to bottom when there was no emergency and no threat. I put forward the question of why the government was not running the economy with the help of strategic goals. After all, indexes and operational management were the domain of an enterprise and not even of an industrial association, let alone a ministry and still less the government.

Unfortunately, I did not receive any definite answer. The one given by the chairman of the Planning Commission was not an answer but an accusation, which I am hard put to cite in this paper for fear of hurting other people's feelings.

The present extraordinary character of our situation justifies an active management by the government for a certain time and to a certain extent. However, at the same time, we must work out changes in the system so that the government becomes a real government, one that implements the strategic goals mapped out by the party.

Active management and occasional responses to so-called irregularities helped to narrow down the field of vision to such an extent that the vision of the overriding social goals was lost. How else can we explain that on the one hand our indebtedness was being emphasized, and on the other hand the pace of increase in the national product was being checked. Even a small grocer knows that if he takes a credit he must try to sell as much as possible--that is, to produce--so that he can not only pay back his debts, but make a profit as well.

The present minister of finance treated us to a very sensible discussion of the problems of our indebtedness in a TV interview. Credits are and can be a driving force of economic development.

In the past 10 years our economy has gained an enormous potential. All we have to do now is to use it properly. I have never taken a poor view of our economy; on the contrary!

It was the curbs imposed on our economy, the chaos created by an active and uncoordinated management, and disdain of the role of economics and, above all, of the people--who are the most essential, effective and driving factor of the economy--that have brought about the present state of serious chaos and disorder. That is why only people--all of us--can extricate our economy from this chaos.

It goes without saying that this will take a long time. But then let the planning commission at last busy itself with supervising implementation of the general social goals and with providing resources for this implementation, and not with administering various departments as has been the case so far.

During my brief work as Sejm deputy I helped examine the operation of many laws. I must admit that the deputies I worked with agreed with the laws examined by us were correct. Why then did society and we think that these laws were not the best? We asked people in Gdansk, Krakow, Warsaw, Poznan and in many other cities why this was so. We asked competent people.

It was revealed to us that many executive decrees had not been consistent with the spirit of those laws and did not properly safeguard their implementation. There were also cases of conflict between executive decrees and the laws in question.

This created the impression that the Sejm and the government worked at cross purposes. Perhaps more than an impression? As for me, I defined this state of affairs as an insult to the intention of the lawgiver.

I asked a deputy--a professor versed in the law--why there was such a state of affairs. He told me that in our legislation, especially economic legislation, there was too much so-called delegated authority to the government, which is responsible for the fact that implementation of the legal goals can be interpreted in different ways--hence the differing executive decrees--and that it is possible to justify any actual level of implementation of the social goals if their number is not specified.

That is the reason for the dissonance between the many excellent laws that can be assessed without exaggeration as exemplary insofar as the world is concerned, and their implementation, which is imperfect insofar as our society is concerned.

This is why we should change this state of affairs and make it what it should be.

Doing that, should we not create such a mechanism by which the Sejm can control the government, that would enable the appropriate Sejm subcommittees to pass judgment on the ministers proposed by the premier? Would it not be right also to extend this procedure to the vice ministers so proposed? If this were so, then the responsible people holding government posts--people truly wishing to do their jobs in the best possible way, people who are ambitious, who have respect for themselves and who value their professional honor no less than their posts--would perhaps give up their posts as soon as they saw that they were unable to fulfill the tasks they had been charged with.

Conversely, the Sejm committees would be able to propose at an earlier date that people who are failures should be recalled. Would this not be a further step toward a more complete realization of the people's rule, which is the foundation of our system after all? If so, we would not be faced with situations such as that in which the discussion between my Sejm committee and a representative of the government at times recalled--please forgive me a certain vulgarity of my description--a dialogue about colors between the deaf and the blind.

To recapitulate: I think that both in the PZPR Central Committee and in the Sejm the basic majority should be composed of people who are the salt of our earth--workers, farmers and broadly conceived representatives of the intelligentsia and the remaining professions. On the other hand, participation in the Central Committee and in the Sejm of representatives of the central ruling bodies should be limited to the necessary minimum justified by the country's security.

These simple but educated people--I have in mind not so much formal education as education in the school of life--who are rooted and daily work in their own communities and basic organizations, who have to account to the communities and basic organizations for their actions, who monitor social moods with feeling and who are passionate in action, will certainly fulfill their responsible tasks as they should be fulfilled.

The accumulated evidence is convincing proof that the working people act with complete responsibility just when they are entrusted with the most important matters and when the authorities take their opinions seriously and not formally.

For me there is no alternative action to party action, to the action of the PZPR, which I joined out of conviction precisely in 1956.

And this is exactly why, in the same way as the broad masses of the party, I do not agree with the accusation that the PZPR is guilty.

If we have to talk in terms of guilt and responsibility, then the specific people and bodies within the PZPR--even if there are many of them--bear responsibility for the current situation. Perhaps I, too, am responsible to some extent for the fact that I have not always been completely principled and that I have not staked everything on one card. Perhaps.

Still, there is for me no alternative to socialism and the party. That is because socialism and the party are the contents of my life.

STUDENT RESOLUTION ASKS INCREASED ROLE IN PARTY, STATE DECISIONS

AU271740 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on resolution adopted by 16th plenum of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Sutdents--date and place not given--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE COASTAL WORKERS' PROTEST, WHICH WAS SUPPORTED BY THE DRAMATIC ACTS OF OUR SOCIETY'S SOLIDARITY, the resolution states, LAID BARE FOR THE NATION THE TRUE CONDITION OF OUR STATE AND THE ACTUAL PROGRESS IN THE SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY. THE POLISH SUMMER OF 1980 WAS THE MOST PROFOUND SOCIOPOLITICAL CRISIS IN THE HISTORY OF PEOPLE'S POLAND. THIS CRISIS IS CONTINUING. THE OVERRIDING TASK OF ALL THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN OUR COUNTRY AND OF ALL POLES IS TO OVERCOME THAT CRISIS.

We members of the Socialist Union of Polish Students pay homage to the worker class for its uncompromising struggle for socialist ideals: freedom and social justice. That struggle is a historical imperative. It is a challenge thrown to the party and the state--a challenge no one must disregard. The welfare and prosperity of all of us as well as the shape of socialism in Poland depend on how this challenge is met. WE DECLARE OUR DETERMINATION TO MAKE ACTIVE AND CONSISTENT EFFORTS IN IMPLEMENTING THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC SYSTEM. WE WANT TO MAKE THESE EFFORTS IN CLOSE ALLIANCE WITH THE WORKER CLASS AND ITS COMMUNIST PARTY.

The progressive character of the worker class' actions, the members of the union's Main Administration declare, is primarily expressed by the transformations that are taking place in the awareness of the nation--its classes, strata and individuals. ALL OF US NOT ONLY HAVE THE RIGHT BUT ACTUALLY THE DUTY TO TEST ATTITUDES AND EVALUATIONS AND TO OUTLINE QUALITATIVELY NEW PROGRAMS AND TASKS IN ACCORD WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE PEOPLE. The long-term process of renewal is extending to most elements of the sociopolitical system: the party, the trade unions, the bodies of state authority and the youth movement. However, let us bear in mind that efforts to rapidly restore our society's trust in the government is the first stage of that process.

This can be guaranteed only by an in-depth and universal analysis of all the sources of the crisis and by an evaluation of all the most important political, administrative and economic decisions that have been taken in the past few years.

Further, the resolution states that it is necessary to strengthen the status of the Sejm and of the people's councils as stipulated in the Constitution.

One of the most essential sources of the present crisis, the resolution states, was the failure to appreciate and not to restrict the opportunities for activities conducted by such important touchstones of the social and political life in Poland as social organizations, trade unions and the youth movement.

In this connection we ask for: 1) young people's increased share in working out the party program; 2) an evaluation of the implementation of party decisions concerning young people; 3) a greatly increased representation of the younger generation, including students, in the representational bodies of the state authority, in the Sejm and in the people's councils; 4) a rejuvenation of the leading personnel in state and economic administrations; and 5) enabling self-governing trade unionism, which represents the genuine interests of the worker class and other social groups, to develop its activities.

As a union that fulfills its functions under the ideological leadership of the PZPR, we take the view that THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PROGRAMMATIC AND MORAL AUTHORITY OF THE ENTIRE PARTY AND ITS MEMBERS and not on administrative and formal measures. In this connection representatives of the academic youth have agreed that it is necessary to restore and develop internal party democracy and the Leninist norms of party life as a crucial condition for the development of democracy countrywide. The plenum agreed that an extraordinary party congress should be convened as soon as possible with a view to breaking away from the tradition of appearances [manifestacje] and to becoming a working forum for producing the unity and the program of the party. In addition, the plenum expressed the conviction that it is necessary to guarantee the openness of internal party life.

The state of the leading cadres--political, economic and administrative--has provoked a justified social dissatisfaction, the resolution states. We ask for changes in the composition of these cadres and for SUBORDINATING THE PERSONNEL POLICY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMPETENCE, EXPERTISE AND ABILITY TO LEAD AND EVALUATE MORAL AND CIVIC ATTITUDES and not to the rather widespread criteria of loyalty to superiors.

The plenum stressed that it is necessary to introduce a system by which the ruling bodies of all levels can be rotated and to fix the principles of such a system.

We take the view that it is necessary to work out and to effectively implement a reform of the national economy's management system and to create the economic mechanisms that will encourage increased effectiveness of economic management, of labor productivity and of thrift, the resolution states. These measures must go hand in hand with efforts to decentralize administrative and economic decisions. The propaganda policy conducted in the past few years has been a crucial reason for the continuing crisis of social faith. Attempts have been made to create social awareness by a propaganda of success--a propaganda that supplied selected, incomplete and often false information. This beggared our nation's ability to think and to display common sense.

The plenum agreed that EFFORTS TO INTENSIFY THE PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZENS' ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE COUNTRY'S LIFE IS POSSIBLE ONLY IF OUR SOCIETY RECEIVES A CONSTANT AND EXTENSIVE FLOW OF CREDIBLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE OF OUR STATE AND ABOUT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION. This process also must be promoted by curbing and legally defining the tasks of censorship, which so far has hindered exchanges of information, thoughts and views, free criticism and development of national culture.

We are disturbed by the present reform of the educational system--a reform that offers no guarantee that one's knowledge will deepen and that the necessary system of values and moral and aesthetic sensitivity will be developed.

As a young intellectual generation we strongly stress the need for the state's special solicitude expressed by openness of ideas, by protection of artistic and ideological values and by increased funds, the structure of which must be verified.

Convinced that it is necessary to carry out small-scale social changes, the resolution states, we will be particularly active in helping to carry them out in higher schools and in organizations. Renewal is a matter for all of us. Female and male students, we appeal to you, the plenum resolution states, to use this opportunity for the benefit of the country, our society and yourselves.

A crucial part of the resolution adopted by the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students concerns the most important current questions of the student movement. We regard discussions concerning the development of the entire student movement as a most necessary task, the plenum states.

1. The crisis of authority in Poland has undermined the position and prestige of many elements of our system, including trade unions and social organizations. This process has also embraced the student movement in its present form. We must draw the necessary conclusions from this situation.

2. WE WILL RESOLUTELY OPPOSE ATTEMPTS TO SADDLE OUR ORGANIZATION WITH THE EXCLUSIVE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL THE DIFFICULT AND UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS OF THE STUDENT COMMUNITY.

3. In the discussion of a new shape of the student movement we want to defend the following theses:

A. Regardless of their philosophies, ideologies and subjects of study, all students and young scientific workers possess common interests, which have to be represented by united action. We declare that all the students' initiative aimed at the best possible representation of the interests of the student community are opened. If other organizations are set up within our community, we will try to establish constructive cooperation with them in the name of unity.

3. The student community would suffer a great loss if it were deprived of its own political organization. This would be tantamount to eliminating students and young scientific workers--the future Polish intellectuals--from the country's political life.

C. Parallel with changes in the Socialist Union of Polish Students we see the need for a self-governing structure in higher schools to be created by students and young scientific workers, regardless of their organizational affiliation.

4. We are against anyone from the outside trying to impose detailed solutions on the student movement. All proposals and postulates--those presented now and those that will be formulated in the coming academic year--must be examined with the same attention by all the members of the student community.

Defining the current action lines of the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the 16th plenum of the union recognizes the following tasks as the most important:

1. To strengthen the political and universal nature of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, which is the universal organization of academic youth, students and young scientific workers;

2. To guarantee in practice and in the documents of the union that it is open to persons who represent different views about the world.

THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIALIST UNION OF POLISH STUDENTS HAS APPEALED TO ALL STUDENTS TO FORMULATE DURING THE PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN SPECIFIC POSTULATES OF POLITICAL NATURE AND TO WORK OUT PROPOSALS CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE UNION AND HIGHER SCHOOLS AS WELL AS THE LIVING AND STUDY CONDITIONS. THESE POSTULATES AND PROPOSALS WILL BE SUBJECTED TO DIRECT ACTION BY THE BODIES OF THE SOCIALIST UNION OF POLISH STUDENTS AND WILL BE USED WHEN THE UNION'S PROGRAM IS WORKED OUT AT THE CONGRESS.

At its 16th plenum the Main Administration of the Socialist Union of Polish Students decided to convene the 17th plenum of the Main Administration before 12 October 1980. The plenum will discuss and adopt the basic materials for the union's congress. It will incorporate in these materials the aspects of a model of the performance and democratization of a student organization as well as the proposed changes in the statutes of the union. The opinions of the students community in these matters should be voiced during the union's congress, which will be held by 15 December 1980.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 16TH PLENUM OF THE MAIN ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIALIST UNION OF POLISH STUDENTS WILL BE PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENT PRESS.

CATHOLIC DAILY SEES 'GENUINE' GOVERNMENT-NATION DIALOGUE

AU260912 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial commentary: "In a Full Voice"]

[Text] For some weeks now we have been using a different language in Poland--in public life. The language of the mass media, of the speeches made by government representatives, of the reports read at meetings and of the discussions conducted at meetings has changed. Representatives of the political, administrative and economic leadership have stopped embellishing reality, repeating someone else's phraseology and using smooth and oily cliches. In their statements they do not try to conceal the country's difficulties and to impose on us their own recipes. Sejm deputies have also recovered their voices, as everyone who studied the debates at the most recent session of the Sejm knows.

In turn, our citizens are boldly saying what they think, without beating about the bush. They are telling us what is bothering them, what they do not like and what should be changed.

And even if the language used in the present dialogue by the authorities and by the nation is still not quite identical, the difference is only slight, which is responsible for the fact that the dialogue is becoming increasingly genuine. What one side says strikes home with the other side and is understood by it, and vice versa.

The moral depravity of the situation is coming to an end--a situation in which our citizens said in public something quite different from what they would say in private and in which representatives of the government rolled off evaluations that they knew were glaringly opposed to reality.

There were many reasons for that state of affairs. The primary reason was the false propaganda line that assumed that if the increasing difficulties were disguised by repetitious shouting about the historic achievements we had supposedly scored, the people would in the end believe this claim and would think that their lives were really increasingly easier and better. And if they were not convinced that it was so, then it would be evident that they succumbed to the promptings of the enemies of the system.

The reasons for the crisis in our country are complicated, but there is no doubt that the aforementioned propaganda style has had a good share in them. This could have been foreseen. On 11 November 1979--that is, 8 months before the justified wrath of the workers class exploded--Ryszard Reiff [chairman of Pax] in his report to the all-Poland session of the chairmen of the Pax city committees--had said among other things (he published this report in this daily on 4-5 January 1980):

"The situation in the sphere of information, mass media and ideological and explanatory work is an object of many public complaints. The state of our economy is presented all too one-sidedly and the effort to explain difficulties and to discuss with the nation the methods and mechanisms with which to overcome these difficulties is inadequate. It is primarily the difficulties harassing the nation that color its view of our achievements."

Further: "...exaggerated optimism is bound to give rise to the one-sidedness that--as a result--hinders the communication between the government and the nation."

What had to come came in the end: Communication broke down completely. We all know the results of the breakdown.

Today everything seems to point out that it has been possible to draw the necessary conclusions from that painful lesson. A candid and genuine government-nation dialogue is continuing in Poland. Ways of getting out of the impasse are being jointly sought. Words have recovered their proper meanings. What we now want to do is to ensure that the meanings are never lost again.

There is another thing, however, that we want: that words are not the end of everything--that they are matched by deeds. But this depends on the two sides--on the government, which bears the duty of total and honest implementation of the agreements concluded with the nation, and on the nation, whose work is a guarantee whether we will be able to meet the many demands in the material sphere.

PAX CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON EFFECTS OF NEW AGREEMENTS, UNIONS

AU241707 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19-21 Sep 80 pp 3,4

[Report by Ryszard Reiff, chairman of the Pax Association Presidium, at the 15 September session of the Presidium: "The Line of Accord"]

[Excerpts] 1. The role and place of the Pax Association in the midst of the present events are being discussed at all levels of our organization.

At its previous session, the Presidium made known its firm views on that subject and stressed the need for our active presence in the country's current life. This concerns the militancy of our local organizations and the commitment of our activists in all spheres in which it can be useful and helpful in implementing the agreements between the government and the strike committees--agreements that are best represented by the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements. That commitment also includes participation in the establishment of new trade unions, which are the basic idea of those agreements.

In my speech in the Sejm, I defined the Pax position. What else do we want to add to it? We still think that the current political situation is colored by one's attitude toward the new trade unions, which it is necessary to recognize and assist so that the process of their establishment can be accelerated. Today's press has published the State Council's resolution on the registration of the new trade unions. The resolution is a legal enactment that proves the continuation and development of the political method of solving conflicts. This method has passed its test and has been praised by the public. In addition, the way in which the crisis was solved was welcomed not only as an effective means of avoiding a disaster, but also as a good harbinger of renewed trust, of taking the country out of an uncertain situation and restoring the calm and order of normal work.

The other optimistic harbinger is that the danger of a power vacuum has been eliminated, as attested to by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania's statement at the fourth plenum --a statement that our community also has approved--and by the State Council's resolution on the registration of the new trade unions.

This denotes the appearance of a new style of work being done by government bodies and a turnabout toward democracy which, we hope, will be permanent and genuine. We think that there must be no return to the old forms.

What image will the new trade unions have? What image of these unions would be most acceptable to us? There have appeared shortsighted opinions dictated by caution, which suggests that the new trade unions should deal only with the living and wage conditions of their members. However, in view of the strength they already represent, these trade unions must not only speak for workers with regard to wage increases, but also become organizers of effective work, which requires the development of mature attitudes.

We take the view, however, that their role will be even greater, because they are the voice of social needs, mainly in the sphere of citizens' problems. But this voice should air not only criticism, but also an understanding of the entire country's interests and welfare. In the same way as the economy will not withstand the pressure of immoderate [wage] increases, so the state will not withstand the pressure of excessive political claims. That is why the need at present is to help organize trade unions and to cooperate in developing the civic attitudes of trade unionists.

We have behind us a revolution in the sphere of political culture, a magnificent demonstration of which was the strike movement. However, we still have before us a revolution in the sphere of social discipline and civic duty, translated into the language of a hierarchy of tasks, work organization and honest effort.

Will those who became leaders in passing the former test pass the latter test, which is just as difficult?

The trade unions must become platforms for renewal of the workers class as well, and not only and exclusively renewal of the state in favor of the workers class. [as published] They must even now become schools of solidarity in work, in the same way as they were schools of solidarity in struggle.

II. The new trade unions constitute a great social force which must be used for a twofold purpose. Today this force is focusing its efforts on the task of ensuring for itself the necessary status in public life. In addition, the process of implementing the agreements in question will help to stabilize its position in many other affairs as a partner of the government. Tomorrow, the new trade unions will have to demonstrate their ability to effectively oppose sudden, wildcat strikes which can become a greater danger for the nation than the danger represented by regarding every strike as illegal.

The present legal-political operation is seeking to incorporate trade unionism into the processes of public life and to endow this unionism with permanent legality.

This concession has been won, as attested to by the opening of the road to a new structure of the trade union movement. Rights and duties have not been apportioned so that the government has only rights and the workforces have only duties. Turning this state of affairs the other way round will not be a success. The point is that rights as well as duties should determine the attitudes and conduct of each side.

If the old trade unions were merely a medium for transmitting injunctions from the top to the bottom--and they really were a medium of this kind--that is no reason for us to repeat the error of one-sidedness and to bank on the people who, at best, will be able to operate the medium the other way round: from the bottom to the top. Transmission must work both ways.

This is a very ambitious task facing the new trade unions, which are being created as self-governing and independent unions. We should bear in mind that independence does not mean that trade unions should absent themselves from the spheres of the state's and the nation's problems, or that they should be less responsible as part of our citizenry. On the contrary, their independence means that their responsibilities have been expanded in a new way, one for which there was no room previously because people were expected to show militancy only in their jobs and professions.

The determination to strike was also dictated by the need to introduce a system of genuine social control, and to create an executive body for it, since the other forms for drawing the government's attention to indolence, abuse of socialist principles and disdain of the working people's justified demands proved abortive. However, we must keep in mind that independence does not relieve one of having to be aware of the basic issues that are everyone's concern. What it does is to shift the center of decision to the trade unions' very core, and to entrust those issues to those who have been elected through genuinely democratic procedures.

That is why at the beginning of the second round, which is the period of establishing the new trade unions, we must think of the third round; that is, of the round during which work, order, harmony and cooperation between workforces and management as well as trust and understanding will be reinstated, and during which we will all begin chasing time in order to catch up and overtake it. If we do this, our time will not be lost.

It is also very important not to allow ourselves to be driven into the position of vindictive judges who succumb to emotions. There will certainly be those who regard their modest share in the strike movement as a writ to judge others and to use the events in question as explosive evidence.

Some people have gained in the position of the trade unions vis-a-vis the government, and some people will use this position to achieve goals that have nothing in common with the goals of the strikers. We could pass over in silence and regard as a natural law the fact that some people struggle actively, and others--when the struggle is over--flaunt their nonexistent "combatant rights" and compensate for their previous cowardice by skillfully operating sensational rumors. However, we cannot pass over such practices in silence because they have a political meaning and may exert a destabilizing influence on the third round of establishing the new trade unions. That is because people may appear who will try to push the clock back to the first round in the hope that this time there will be no agreement, that common sense will not triumph, and that the second round will not result in a way out of the crisis, but will deepen it. That is why the law and nothing but the law deals with all those who deserve to be dealt with by it.

That necessary settling of accounts must not dissipate the energies that are indispensable if the great efforts that Poland needs so much can materialize. The driving force behind these efforts will be the social commitment that has been demonstrated with such elan at the beginning of the eighties.

The ties between the new trade unions and the country's leading political forces must be different from those during the period that is now over. The model for these ties will have a bearing on the implementation of the entire nation's right to share in the activity to ensure that the government reflects the political views, moral principles and democratic traditions that have grown out of our history, that are close to our nation, that our nation respects and that support our present raison d'etat.

That is why the attitude toward the trade unions--self-governing and independent trade unions--cannot be fostered with the help of only defensive thinking based on political guarantees. The trade unions' developmental, progressive and creative role vis-a-vis socialism must be seen to an ever increasing extent.

At the present stage of the development of production forces and of social awareness, a partner in government such as the socialist nation must have opportunities to strengthen socialism by continuously testing its practices. That is why we say that the style of government must be changed, anonymity must be abandoned and a dialogue with the nation must begin.

Self-governing and independent trade unions represent a social factor in implementing positive tasks, and a political factor that helps strengthen the government's activities in favor of socialism, in favor of tolerance toward pluralism and in favor of intolerance vis-a-vis distortions and errors. There will be fewer of these distortions and errors if the party's internal democracy becomes a fact, and fewer still if representational bodies regain their prerogatives.

III. People are appearing whose attitude delays the process by which trust between the government and the nation is being rebuilt.

These people are against the line of the concluded agreement, and refuse to implement this social contract. They view the antisocialist forces not as on the periphery of the [new trade union] movement but as the mainstream of it. Instead of leaving the crisis behind, they are trying to fan it. They are frightening themselves, frightening us and other people. Their argument is that the antisocialist forces are ruling the movement of the new trade unions--that is, that they also will rule their further development and will lead them along the lines of their own views. Such argument is tantamount to failure to see that the strike movement is the one considerable and important force representing the workers class, in which socialism and the party are rooted, and the opposition movement is the other force. Also, the points of contact between the two trends--the mighty surge of workers and the peripheral surge of antisocialist elements --are still another thing. I say "peripheral" because we cannot include among the antisocialist elements those critical communities that differ from other communities in that they had pleaded for a renewal before the need for it was officially acknowledged.

The people who are now delaying the process of renewal have evaluated the workers protest in dissociation from the reasons that caused it. Such an evaluation fails to take into account all the aspects of our problems. We are witnesses to embarrassing examples of such an evaluation, which are especially sad because they are expressions of the great injustice vis-a-vis the workers class, with which the government must restore its daily cooperation and ties of mutual candor. All this is assuming the harmful forms of a referendum: Are you for or against the new trade unions? When stressing the incorrectness of such an approach, we must state that the results of such a referendum are already known. The point of it was to vote for the struggle for an ideological image of the growing social force that can play a constructive role in the life of the nation and state, or to vote for rejecting the road that the nation and the party have chosen, and that has become legal through the signing of the agreement in question. The thing is that those who deny the correctness of that road have supplied proofs of such detachment from reality and from realism, and have given testimony of such an ideological and programmatic vacuum, of such lack of faith in the strength of their own arguments that they have to be judged capable of acts of desperate negation. And this is truly dangerous.

Let us repeat: Those people do not understand what has happened in Poland because they are evaluating the workers protest detached from the reasons for it. They think that it is the thermometer that indicates a high temperature that is to blame and not the illness itself. Well, it always happens that someone is left behind when the pace of political life accelerates. Objectively, their attitude weakens the resolution to leave the crisis behind along a road that is different from an unrealistic return to the past as it existed before the strike. The agreement in question provoked sporadic voices of opposition. A TRYBUNA LUDU commentary mentioned those who had complained that the agreement contained "too much" of something and those for whom it had "too little" of something. This is a crucial issue. What happened was a renewal proceeding from below, without previous arrangements. It was a spontaneous act of self-organization of the nation, an elementary act, but one governed by perfect discipline and exemplary order. That is why we must decide: Can such a movement automatically be against the state and socialism not because it has been created by the oppositionists, which is not true, but because the government has not created it? In our view, a grassroots movement cannot be suspected of being antisocialist only because the reasons for it are not rooted in the decisions of the government.

Up to now, however, a rule has been valid in this regard that has distorted not only the methods of government, but also the people in power. Such methods and such people can be changed by replacing them and by changing their inner attitudes. That which is new must not necessarily be bad and provoke mistrust and condemnation. Trust is a reciprocal act: It cannot be that as soon as the lack of the nation's trust in the government ends, the lack of trust of the government in the nation begins.

Marching forward in these hot days, the party is changing both methods and people. The most difficult task that still remains to be accomplished is to change the inner attitude of those who, motivated by various intentions, are objectively delaying normalization, which we need so much if we are to rise from the bottom of our crisis, to achieve a dynamic balance and to begin the march forward.

The turnabout in the activities of the new leadership was a result of the evaluation of the events from the viewpoint of the reasons for them. Restoration of order, work and calm is the purpose of the new leadership, which wants to achieve this purpose by implementing the agreement in question and by rejecting other methods as merely political methods.

We all know the price of strikes. We know that democracy brings hope, but that it requires maturity so that there is no regression.

We must go forward to the future in a bold maneuver. Today responsibility means caution as well as boldness, both of which merge into prudence.

The situation is no longer a strike situation and no longer a prestrike situation. We can state with all seriousness that the situation is not what it was and will never be, but it could be better or it could be worse. That is the most crucial concern that I wanted to stress in this part of my report.

The people who are still not at one with the line of the agreement have to concede that the strike movement had freed itself from antisocialist influence. On the other hand, the movement took advantage of the assistance of critical communities whose representatives found themselves among experts and advisors. It was due to their merit that the agreement in question could materialize. We must remember this.

IV. When speaking about antisocialist centers, we do not point our finger at anyone, but we realize that to deny that antisocialist forces exist would amount to demagogy. Of course, if a motive for such a denial is the conviction that such a qualification involves a personal threat, then a public assertion of it is outside political activity. [sentence as published] However, the thesis that there are no antisocialist forces sounds improbable. Each system has its opponents, and socialism certainly also has them at the present stage of crisis and in light of the errors that have just been so glaringly laid bare. But it is necessary to make certain discriminations.

The critical communities about which we spoke are not an antisocialist force. Their attitude is just the opposite to the antisocialist attitude: They possess a sense of representing a line of development in socialism and a line of ethical rebellion against manifestations of social injustice. That is why they do not have to explain that they are not an antisocialist force.

Those who demonstrate the attitude of social discontent caused by life itself--by the errors that have so painfully demolished the nation's hopes and by the failure to fulfill promises for improvements--are not an antisocialist force.

The movements of renewal that stem from the social protest but which do not use the official channels of intervention primarily because they are blocked and have lost any efficiency in the government-nation and nation-government relationship are not an antisocialist force.

Finally, those are not an antisocialist force who seek reforms, organize pressure, search for reasons for the evil and inefficiency of the mechanism of power, analyze, negatively evaluate, criticize certain methods of government, demand that channels of information be open for publication of one's own views and expertise, even if they should conflict with the official ones, and who struggle for greater openness, for abolition of anonymity and for applying the tangible and personal criteria of responsibility. Without this, any opportunity for alternative solutions will be nothing more than just an item in the catalogue of wishes and complaints--a catalogue no one will read or in any case take seriously.

However, there are antisocialist forces and they must be described so that when one speaks of them one does not level enigmatic accusations against those who criticize so that their criticism can be stifled. The criterion that defines those forces is their conviction that it is impossible or unnecessary to change socialism--the task is hopeless in any case--but that socialism should be rejected and that life should be organized in keeping with another political principle. I have in mind those who think along such lines, or who think and speak in such a way and who are known to the public.

There are antisocialist forces and orientations. There are all kinds of enemies of every brand of socialism. The workers class parts with them because they lead in opposite and antagonistic directions.

There are also those for whom the raison d'etat does not amount to the overriding importance of domestic peace as a princple of national interest. All Poles part with such people.

It was no accident that the path to such positions was the dismay of those who at some stage had uncritically believed in socialism and are now chasing themselves--their own images of so many years ago. I am saying this not to blame anyone for his past or to substitute psychological for rational arguments. We do not judge anyone for his views. We do not want to attack anyone in an easy way.

Anyone who has Poland in his thoughts and not only himself, deserves to participate in the dialogue. One does not talk with one's enemies, one fights them.

But there is a time for peace, and revolutions that shape the political image of our reality are peaceful, which means that the word is ammunition and the thought is the weapon. Of course, this applies to the antisocialist forces only in the sphere of ideology and politics. One the other hand, those who placed their own injuries, discomfortures and hatreds above the interest of Poland do not deserve to participate in the dialogue because they belong to groups that think only about themselves, even though not in terms of advantage but of revenge and retaliation.

However, there are even more dangerous people. They are the opportunists in whom the idea of socialism is dead and who hinder progress, having turned themselves into bureaucrats. They are like those who, while allegedly revolutionizing socialism, want to turn progress into a bomb . We want to defuse this bomb, but they say that we are afraid of renewal and do not understand it because we have become ossified in our dogmatism and sectarianism. This is dishonest. This creates tension, and it is necessary to fight on two fronts. There is also a hint that manipulation is a weapon of the extremists. The point is to abolish manipulation and not only to replace those who manipulate. This state of affairs cannot be overcome if one merely explains and justifies oneself. This is a defensive method, one that is a loser. It is necessary to present one's own platform that contains a positive program and not two negative programs.

In the final reckoning, the positive program will seek a single initial goal--stability of development--while the two negative programs will meet on the common platform that serves the prolongation of destabilization. They represent the principle that "the worse the situation is the better it is." But the upshot of this will be that for some it will constitute a concept for prolonging destabilization and turning back events, and for others a concept of transforming destabilization into a defeat of socialism.

Indeed, in the present period of political life in Poland this is exactly an outline of the true image of the antisocialist forces. The basic criterion in this regard is the attitude to the line of agreement. He who is committed to implementation of both its parts represents the workers class and the entire nation. We, the Pax Association, are most strongly against any other orientation than the one expressed by the line of agreement.

This is because we regard that line as a transition to a higher form of cooperation between the government and the nation, by way of creating a new quality of government and of the nation's participation in it. This is why time is important so that all this happens quickly. It is also important to realize that we need a lot of time because great events are taking place and any kind of impatience is bad counsel.

CZYREK MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

LD282138 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 28 Sep (PAP)--Head of the Polish delegation to the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek held more bilateral meetings.

He held a cordial conversation on bilateral and international affairs with Bulgarian foreign minister Petur Mladenov and with the ministers of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia--Josip Vrhovec and Afghanistan--Shah Mohammad Dost.

The head of the Polish delegation also met with the ministers of foreign affairs of Canada--Mark MacGuigan, Holland--Ch. van der Klaauw and Venezuela--Jose Zambrano Valasco.

Jozef Czyrek also talked with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

ZIMBABWE'S BANANA MEETS CEAUSESCU, VISITS ACADEMY

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU292113 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 29, in the evening, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met again Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who pays an official visit of friendship to Romania.

The two heads of state expressed once more their full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the summit talks, at the decisions made on the occasion, stressing that they would give a strong impetus to the development of the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and multilateral collaboration between Romania and Zimbabwe, to the advantage of both peoples, of the cause of international peace, detente and cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Canaan Sodindo Banana have reasserted their decision to take action in the future, too, for deepening the bilateral cooperation on multiple planes, for making an ever better use of the wide possibilities offerred by the economies of the two countries in view of promoting and expanding the trade exchanges and the cooperation in various domains of mutual interest. The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

At the conclusion of the interview between the two heads of state President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Cuausescu invited Canaan Sodindo Banana and Janet Banana to dinner. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Bucharest Academy Visit

AU291923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Sep (AGERPRES)--In the morning of September 29, Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, paid a visit to the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy of Bucharest.

The distinguished guest was accompanied by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and other Romanian officials. At the academy he was welcomed by Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, president of the Administration Board, rector of the academy.

The guest was informed about the activity of this learning institution where cadres from developing countries, the Republic of Zimbabwe included, are trained. At the end of the visit, the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe declared for the intensification of the manysided relations between the two countries and peoples.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES YAR PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU241420 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Sep 80 p 6

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the YAR's national day]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]:

On the national day of the YAR, I have the pleasure of extending to you cordial congratulations, wishes for personal health and wishes for the continuous progress and well-being of the friendly people of your country.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GABONESE AMBASSADOR

AU291631 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Maurice Yocko, ambassador of the Gabonese Republic to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's visit to our country. On this occasion the sides conducted a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANDREI MEETS ALGERIAN, GREEK, ISRAELI COUNTERPARTS AT UN

AU292046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (AGERPRES)--The Romanian chief delegate to the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met Rudiger Von Wechman, president of the General Assembly. They discussed aspects of the unfolding of the session, as well as questions regarding the peaceful settlement of the conflict in various regions of the world and the passage to concrete actions on the road of establishing the new international economic order, of strengthening the role and contribution of the U.N.O. in this respect.

The Romanian chief delegate also had interviews with the chief delegates of Algeria--Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia; Greece--Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis; and Israel--Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. During the talks, they examined the stage of bilateral relations and exchanged views on problems on the session's agenda.

VERDET SEES NIGERIAN PLANNING COMMISSIONER, INDIAN OFFICIAL

Meeting With Nigeria's Ovagbola

AU261949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet received on September 26 Adenike Ebun Ovagbola, federal commissioner for national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who attended as co-chairman the third session of the Joint Romanian-Nigerian Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, whose proceedings were held in Bucharest.

Aspects were approached related to the current development stage and prospects of the economic and cooperative relations, of the commercial exchanges between the two countries in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the Romanian-Nigerian top-level meetings.

Meeting With Indian Trade Official

AU261953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet received on September 26 K.N. Modi, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

Aspects of the economic collaboration between Romania and India were approached with the emphasis on the contribution the Chambers of Commerce of the two countries can make to further deepening the Romanian-Indian relations.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES PIATRA NEAMT MASS RALLY 26 SEP

AU261311 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1114 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 26 September mass rally in Piatra Neamt occasioned by his working visit to Neamt County--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, to begin with, I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to you and all inhabitants of Piatra Neamt Municipality and Neamt County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers]

We are currently paying a working visit to Neamt County. We have come to consult with workers, peasants, intellectuals and all working people about the way in which provisions of the current 5-year plan were implemented in the Neamt County and to discuss with them ways and means for better preparing ourselves for the new 5-year plan. I must state from the beginning that we have good impressions from this visit. [applause, cheers].

I have noted with much satisfaction that Neamt County and Piatra Neamt working people, like the working people throughout our fatherland and all our people, have attained great results in fulfilling the current 5-year plan, thus making a very important contribution to the overall development of our fatherland along the road of socialism, well-being and happiness for all the people. [applause, cheers]

For all these wonderful achievements, I would like to extend to all working people in Piatra Neamt Municipality and Neamt County warmest congratulations and wishes for ever better results in all fields. [applause, cheers]

At the same time, we wanted to participate together with you in celebrations marking the 2,000th anniversary of the old Petrodava locality in this part of the country. [applause, cheers]

We started our visit to your county with Roman Municipality where we visited three industrial enterprises. We visited the new enterprise for chemical fibres and yarns, which has been recently commissioned, and I wish the new Roman chemists ever better results in shortly attaining production targets envisaged by the plan so that this new chemical fibres enterprise will make a contribution to securing the fatherland's raw materials base. [applause, cheers]

We also visited the Roman mechanical plant. We noted with much satisfaction the important progress made in recent years by this machine-building enterprise, which today manufactures highly technological machine-tools, both for the needs of our industry and for export. For the wonderful results attained by Roman machine builders, I extend to them warmest congratulations and wishes for increasingly better results in fully utilizing production capacities and turning out better machine-tools of high technological level with maximum economic efficiency. [applause, cheers]

We visited the Roman pipes and tubes factory and also acquired good impressions from that visit. We noted that the enterprise has developed and that it turns out highly technological pipes, both for the requirements of our national economy in various fields and for export. I also extend warmest congratulations to workers in the large enterprise and the hope that they fully implement the development program of the factory and improve and raise the qualitative level of all production required by our national economy. [applause, cheers]

In Piatra Neamt Municipality we visited the Savinesti enterprise for synthetic fibres and yarns. It is a large plant, producting good results, and I would like to warmly congratulate all working people in this large factory and to wish them ever greater successes in their activity. [applause, cheers]

We were also favorably impressed with our visit to the enterprise for agricultural machines and I wish to warmly congratulate all working people and wish them increasingly better results in this important field of our agriculture. [applause, cheers]

We also visited your municipality's museum, which, through its exhibits on display, presents the old civilization, the development of life and the struggle and work of inhabitants in this part of the country, in Moldavia, Romania and the present territory of Romania, for the development and formation of our people, for national independence and for socialist construction. I congratulate the organizers of this museum. [applause, cheers]

In all enterprises and factories visited, we conducted talks with working people, management cadres, the working people's councils and party organizations, both about achievements to date and particularly about what has to be done to raise the level of the entire activity in accordance with requirements set by the 12th party congress concerning the new quality. The working people with whom I talked and the enterprise managements pledged and committed themselves to do everything possible to ensure that in the future--and I am sure that this is in accordance with the desire of all working people in Neamt County and Piatra Neamt Municipality--all enterprises will attain better results, will conclude the current 5-year plan in a front-ranking place and will forcefully proceed to developing the industry and entire economy of the county in the next 5-year plan. [applause, cheers]

I have full trust in the word of honor of workers, party organizations and working people's councils and I am convinced that the working people in Neamt County, along with the working people throughout our fatherland, will do everything possible to make an ever greater contribution to the overall progress of Socialist Romania, to the development of the forces of production and to raising the qualitative level of the entire activity, in the struggle for a new quality in all fields, thus ensuring an increase in the national income and wealth and the material and intellectual living standard of all our people. [applause, cheers]

The congratulations addressed to the working collective of enterprises visited and to all working people in Neamt County are also addressed to party organizations and communists, who, together with the working people, are acting in close unity to implement the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society. They act, in the spirit of decisions adopted by party congresses and the party Central Committee, in order to be together with the people and do everything to fulfill the plan, in close unity with the workers class, peasantry and intelligentsia, because the strength of the party and our socialist society lies in this very fact. [applause, cheers]

I also want to congratulate the peasantry and all working people in agriculture for the results attained in the current 5-year plan and I hope that they attain ever better results and turn Neamt County agriculture into an advanced and highly efficient agriculture. [applause, cheers]

In Savinesti I also had discussions with researchers; as a matter of fact in all enterprises visited the work of researchers, engineers and our intelligentsia is part and parcel of the overall activity. Our intelligentsia, in close unity with the workers class and the working people, make a very important contribution to the overall development of our fatherland, and thus to the achievements of your country. Hence, I congratulate most warmly the researchers and all intelligentsia of Neamt County. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, the results attained in the high rate of development of our national economy and in the increase of national income and wealth have created conditions for implementing the program to raise the material and intellectual living standard of all our people.

We are now implementing the second stage of increasing remuneration in the current 5-year plan. With the conclusion of this second stage, the incomes of the working people will increase by about 30 percent in this 5-year plan compared with the envisaged 20 percent. This much greater increase in the working people's incomes is a direct outcome of results attained in economic development and of the work and activity of all fields of activity, it powerfully demonstrates that everything we are attaining in our fatherland is devoted to the overall development of the country and to raising the well-being of the people, the supreme goal of our communist party policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause, cheers]

Throughout the country, we are carrying out steady activity to commendably fulfill the current 5-year plan, of which only 3 months are left. I must state with much satisfaction that, generally speaking, we will attain the plan to increase industrial production with a certain surplus. We also have good results in agriculture, transportation and other economic activities and have made significant progress in science, education, culture and all fields of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and molding a new man, with high socialist consciousness, a man animated by the desire to do everything possible to ensure that, through his conscious work, he is building a strong, free and independent country. [applause, cheers]

This is why I want to extend--from this large mass rally in Piatra Neamt as well--warm congratulations to our workers class, to all working people, irrespective of nationality, and to all our people for the excellent results recorded in the current 5-year plan and wishes for greater successes in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, during my visit here I certainly also noted a number of shortcomings and failings; however, as I stated in Bacau yesterday I will not now refer to them. I want to express the conviction that the party organization, the leading councils and the working people will understand that by not publicly voicing criticism I give credit to all these bodies and to the wonderful working people's collectives that they will act with all their energy to eliminate shortcomings and to better organize overall activity so as to achieve increased production results with the means available now and so as to improve the technical level and increase labor productivity and the efficiency of the entire economic activity. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to pay greater attention and to make efforts to continue to reduce material consumption, to rationally make use of raw and other materials, energy and fuel and to ensure in this way a more rapid and more forceful growth of new production and of national income and of our fatherland's general wealth. At the same time, we must consistently act to implement the new economic mechanism which proceeds from the need to make maximum and efficient use of available means, to achieve a maximum and efficient increase in the net income and in profitability, in each lei invested and each lei spent. [cheers, chants]

We must very consistently apply the new economic mechanism; workers self-management and self-administration which means that each working people collective--in industry, in agriculture and in education, research, culture and in all fields--should act on the basis of self-management and self-administration. These collectives should know what they have to produce, what they spend and what profit they yield to society. None of our activities should be without results, without important profits, because only by achieving real workers self-management and an increase in net income and profitability will we be able to ensure a more rapid development for our fatherland and conditions for the continuous development of production capacities and the improvement of the living standard of all our people. [cheers, chants]

It is necessary to consistently apply the general line established by the party regarding the constant improvement of our leadership and developing socialist democracy. We already have enough democratic bodies from top to bottom. The working people's councils, the general meetings, the workers participation in leadership, communal, city, county and central bodies up to the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and in the party Central Committee. We must see that the presence of our workers, of the working people, of intellectuals, of peasants in these bodies will lead to constantly taking into consideration the desire and capability of our workers class and of all our people and that they work in close cooperation and close unity with all those who work in our fatherland. Let us see that our leadership bodies, from top to bottom, will also be the genuine representative of the aspirations of our people, of our workers class--the leading class--of our socialist society. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the residents in Piatra Neamt on the high award the Socialist Republic of Romania bestowed on the municipality today, occasioned--it is true--by the 2,000th anniversary of the old locality of Petrodava, but especially bestowed as a token of the work being performed by our workers, intellectuals and by all working people in Piatra Neamt who are making a significant contribution to the fatherland's general development, and as an incentive to work better, to produce more and to make a greater contribution to our fatherland's general development. [cheers, chants]

Our people have a glorious past of struggle and work; this year we celebrated the 2,050th anniversary of the formation of the first centralized Dacian state. However, over two millenia great transformations have taken place in this part of the world. Our people have suffered much; the birth of the Romanian people took place under difficult conditions of struggle against foreign oppression so as to win its national existence. Many of our predecessors sacrificed their lives to be able to live freely here and to prevent foreign domination from ruling here and it is due to the merit of our predecessors that now Romania is free and independent.

Actually, in all localities in our fatherland one can find vestiges and traces of the old civilization, traces of past struggles and the work of our people. We respect the historic past because we respect those who did all they could so that Romania is independent today. In respecting them we respect our people, we respect the past, the present and Romania's communist future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in resolutely implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, we undoubtedly serve first and foremost our people's interests, we ensure Romania's firm advance on the bright road of socialism and communism. But at the same time we make a significant contribution to the cause of socialism and the cause of peace and cooperation among all peoples.

We know that only to the extent to which each people--builders of socialism--records increasingly greater results will the force of socialism grow, as well as its prestige in the world and its capability to contribute to the world's revolutionary transformation and to achieving a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Romania's overall foreign policy is a policy of friendship and cooperation with all world peoples, a policy of detente, of peace and national independence, because we know that only under conditions of peace and only independent peoples can ensure their socioeconomic development as they desire and only thuse are we able to successfully build socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

We constantly act to develop relations with all the socialist countries and primarily with our neighbors, so as to act in close solidarity and cooperation in the direction of detente and peace in the world. [cheers, chants] We know from our own experience that the construction of the new socialist system is not easy. Sustained and united efforts by all our people are necessary in this respect. Our people's experience and achievements demonstrate clearly that socialism alone is able to ensure the world a road for rapid development, genuine freedom and independence. [cheers, chants]

We also act to develop relations with the developing countries and with all peoples who have shaken off imperialist and colonialist domination and who struggle to develop their own economy, to strengthen their national independence and for a new, better and more just economic order. [cheers] At the same time, we are also developing relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all nations in the world, irrespective of social system, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. We are participating actively in the international division of labor. We firmly place our relations with all states on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force and resolute respect for each people's right to free development as it desires. [cheers, chants]

We are constantly acting to ensure security and cooperation in Europe; we are actively participating in the preparation of the Madrid meeting in November in the belief that the European peoples can and must achieve implementation of the Helsinki-signed document in Europe. We want the Madrid meeting to give a new impetus to detente, peace, cooperation and to respect for national independence. Action should be taken to organize a new conference, a conference for disarmament in Europe and, at the same time, a meeting should be planned that will continue the implementation of European security. I am convinced it needs long struggle and work, it is necessary for the European peoples to take initiatives and regularly organize further meetings so as to ensure a Europe of peace, of equality among peoples, a united Europe in the struggle for progress, for peace and for national independence.

It is necessary to immediately proceed with negotiations to stop the deployment of new nuclear missiles on our continent, to stop this trend which endangers the civilization built throughout centuries and milennia, and which endangers the very life of our peoples. We must resolutely act so that man's basic right to peace, independence and freedom is respected. [cheers, chants]

We are carrying out intensive activity to improve relations and develop cooperation in the Balkans. We maintain good relations with all states and we do all we can so that an area of peace, without nuclear weapons, is established in the Balkans, an area of peaceful coexistence as part and parcel of European security, and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania very resolutely advocates disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. We proceed from the fact that the supreme goal of socialism has always been peace and the peoples liberation from the burden and danger of new wars.

Today, when our party is in power, when the workers class has become the leading class, when socialism is being built in a great number of countries, we must do all we can to assert in the world the principles of peace which constitute the essence of socialism. [cheers, chants]

It is even more necessary to do this now when military expenditures amount to $500 billion and are a heavy burden on the shoulders of all peoples.

In actual fact, no people in the world will be able to continue to carry the burden of the huge increase in military spending and the nonproductive spending of hundreds of billions, of materials, manpower, of science and everything man produces which, instead of serving progress and well-being, are channeled toward destruction of life, of man. This is why the struggle for disarmament is an indivisible part of the struggle for socialism, detente and peace. [cheers, chants]

In close solidarity with the developing countries, we act to achieve a new international economic order and to halt the division of the world into rich and poor as a result of the long imperialist and colonialist domination. We want an equitable and just order which will ensure progress for all people, which, under current conditions, will ensure strong support for the poor, for the lagging peoples so that they may rise to the level of the present-day civilization and live a dignified and free life. This is why the struggle for a new international economic order is also an indivisible part of the struggle for detente, peace and socialism, and for socioeconomic progress in the world. [cheers, chants]

There are many complicated international problems. This year, we have witnessed extreme tension. It is necessary to do everything possible to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to act to resolve all problems between states through negotiations alone. It is necessary to intensify efforts to ensure that people can eliminate the policy of force or threat of force from international life. Force, including military force, serves the interests of no one, of no people. Historical experience and recent developments powerfully demonstrate that only the resolution of problems through negotiations serves the interests of all peoples and of detente, peace and national independence. [applause, cheers]

The resolution of all these problems in the democratic way requires the equal participation internationally of all states, regardless of social system or size. It is primarily necessary to ensure the more active international participation of small and medium-sized countries and nonaligned and developing states, as well as to strengthen solidarity among all progressive forces everywhere. [applause, cheers]

In the current circumstances of international tension, we believe that a very important role should be played by the United Nations and other international bodies, which must do everything possible to contribute to resolving all problems, with the united participation of all peoples. It is necessary to do everything possible to ensure that the people, the real creators of history, assume ever greater responsibility and have a say in all international issues. There is no problem in which the people are not interested and have no say. They should say a clear "no" to armaments and nuclear weapons, and "yes" for peace, detente and cutting down military expenditures. [applause, cheers]

Our party, state and people are firmly determined to continue to make a full contribution--along with the activity of socialist construction--to the noble cause of disarmament, detente, peace and national independence by cooperating with all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and all democratic and progressive parties and forces everywhere, and by strengthening solidarity and cooperation with peoples throughout the world. [applause, cheers]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion I would like once again to urge the working people in Piatra Neamt Municipality and Neamt County to do everything possible to make an increasingly greater contribution to the overall development of our socialist fatherland. All units are currently discussing the 1981 plan.

The General meetings of working people and the working peoples's collectives must responsibly examine, on the basis of results to date, how to organize work in the future and how to act to ensure from the very beginning of 1981, from the first day of the new 5-year plan, that we forcefully proceed to implementing the provisions of the 12th party congress, which laid emphasis on attaining a new quality in work and life and raising our socialist fatherland onto new peaks of progress and civilization. [applause, cheers]

I am fully convinced that the Neamt working people, like all our people, will do everything possible to increase their contribution to the overall development of our socialist fatherland, and to occupy a place in the front rank in the struggle for overall development of our fatherland, in the competition between counties. [applause, cheers]

With this conviction, I wish you from the bottom of my heart ever greater successes in your activity, much health and happiness. [applause, cheers]

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH DENMARK--A Romanian economic mission, led by Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and deputy minister of machine-building industry, met in Copenhagen with Aage Rast-Pedersen, chairman of the Danish Chamber of Commerce; Niels Ersboil, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and head of the Foreign Trade Department; and Otto Mueller, deputy minister of industry. The sides discussed the development and diversification of bilateral economic relations and opportunities to expand economic, technical and industrial cooperation in the areas of machine-building, naval industry, chemical industry and other areas of common interest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Sep 80 p 8 AU]

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH PHILIPPINES--Bucharest, 26 Sep (AGERPRES)--On Friday, September 26, Doina Ardare, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Delfin R. Garcia, ambassador of the republic of the Philippines in Bucharest, signed the protocol of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Philippine Governmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and for Trade. The document stipulates measures for the further development of the economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy, building materials, mining, ship building and agriculture. Likewise measures were agreed upon regarding the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges in the ensuing period. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 26 Sep 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDIA--Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--On September 25, Ion Constantinescu, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, had an interview with K. N. Modi, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, president of the Modi enterprise, now visiting Romania at head of a Indian economic delegation. Questions were approached on the occasion related to the activity of the Chambers of Commerce of the two countries, just as measures of developing the commercial exchanges between Romania and India. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 25 Sep 80 AU]

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION--Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the third session of the Joint Romanian-Nigerian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Bucharest on September 25. The two sides examine the current stage of the economic cooperation and of commercial exchanges as well as new possibilities of developing and diversifying them in various domains of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 25 Sep 80 AU]

GREEK EDA LEADER DEPARTURE--Bucharest, 25 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ilias Ilo Iu, Leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA of Greece, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the RCP, left Bucharest on September 25. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 25 Sep 80 AU]

POLISH MOVIE THEATERS SHOW FILMS ON RECENT EVENTS

LD301102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Correspondent Zoran Zlatanovich report]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--The showing in Polish cinemas of a documentary on the recent dramatic events in the country represents, in the view of observers here, an expression of political courage and also of the determination of the leadership to realize the demands of the working class.

Also illustrative of the fact that "something has changed" is the presentation in the same documentary of the Baltic events of 1970. As distinct from recent events, in 1970 there were tanks, armoured cars and military patrols in the streets. This was the first public presentation of the film on the events, the speaker commenting the film said.

The film depicts the hall in which in August of this year workers formulated their demands upon the government and the party. The viewers can seek workers putting on a table, which will later serve as the negotiation table, a model of the monument to the victims of Baltic events. The workers demand that the monument be erected in commemoration of their comrades fallen in December 1970.

The film then proceeds to the negotiations between the representatives of the workers and the party, now waging a "battle" of arguments. The agreement is signed.

The film has been very well received by the audience. The whole of the Polish public realizes that there is something radically new in the decision itself to show a film on the events which a month ago were shaking Poland.

This step is believed to constitute an integral part of new Polish realities.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH VARIOUS COUNTERPARTS AT UNITED NATIONS

LD291536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--As a part of diplomatic activities at this UN General Assembly session, Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec had separate meetings with the foreign ministers of a number of countries during the past few days.

In these meetings, Vrhovec and his counterparts devoted most time to exchanging views on the major topics of this session.

During the meeting with [word indistinct] vice-premier and foreign minister Huang Hua, the two sides carried out a frank exchange of views on the international situation and some current questions of international relations. They also discussed the successful and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

Vrhovec's meetings with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, concerned bilateral relations as well as the general issues of this session. During the Vrhovec-Czyrek and Vrhovec-Andrei meetings, the two sides exchanged views especially on the preparations for the forthcoming main meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Vrhovec and Jorge discussed especially the situation in southern Africa, the nonaligned countries' activities aimed at surmounting the growing world tension and the preparations for the nonaligned countries' ministerial conference in New Delhi scheduled for the beginning of next year.

During Vrhovec's meeting with head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi the two sides devoted most attention to Middle East problems in the light of the struggle for the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as the key factor in settling the Middle East crisis.

Vrhovec and Qaddumi also exchanged views on the activities of nonaligned countries at this session.

POLITICA REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR

AU21818 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 80 p 4

[R. Babic report]

[Text] In the coming 5-year period, from 1981 to 1985, the volume of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR should reach the sum of nearly $26 billion. This sum itself tells much about the importance of the document--the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR--which was signed on behalf of Yugoslavia by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and on behalf of the Soviet Union by Nikolay K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

This document proceeds primarily from the principles contained in the earlier documents between the two countries, the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow declaration, as well as from the long experience of mutually useful cooperation and the achieved volume and structure of commodity exchange.

In the past period our economic cooperation with the USSR has constantly increased. Nonetheless, due to various circumstances, primarily because of an increase of prices on the world market, the value of our imports from the USSR increased 30 percent in relation to our exports. The newly signed program of long-term cooperation between our two countries opens up new and broader channels for economic cooperation, which should be, as expected, favorable for both sides, particularly since by no means all opportunities have been utilized.

Thus, for instance, the opportunities for mutual deliveries of products in the machine building industry are not sufficiently utilized. This is particularly important because the achieved technological-engineering level, available production capacities and the cadres of the Yugoslav machine building, electrical engineering and shipbuilding industries provide for delivering considerably more of our machines to this economic partner than has been the case in the past.

Yugoslavia can also deliver to the USSR more metallurgical equipment, lifting and transport equipment and rolling stock, in particular. In the period from 1958 to 1976, the Yugoslav machine building industry delivered 5,180 railroad cars to the USSR. These possibilities are now even greater, so that some 1,000 railroad freight cars could be exported to that country annually. In addition, the Yugoslav machine building industry could be a partner for cooperation with the Soviet side in the production of equipment for coal exploitation.

As in electrical engineering, where conditions exist on the Yugoslav side to increase deliveries of equipment to the value of $500 million during the entire next 5-year period, the situation is the same regarding the products of radio electronics and means of communications. It is estimated that the increase of our exports of goods from these economic branches could reach up to $250 million, nearly double the present volume.

To the Yugoslav opportunities for expanding exports to the USSR one should also add products--equipment for the oil and chemical machine industry, particularly industrial equipment and machine tools. All opportunities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries in the next decade are, naturally, not exhausted with this list of products.

Our country's largest economic partner also has its opportunities for expanding cooperation with Yugoslavia. This primarily refers to deliveries of oil, natural gas and granting credits for the purchase of equipment for the construction and reconstruction of a number of economic projects in the SFRY.

MARKOVIC RECEIVES VISITING UZBEK SSR DELEGATION

LD291756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic today received a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. The Uzbek delegation has been during the last few days on an official return and friendly visit to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia at the invitation of the republican assembly of this republic. Uzbek Supreme Soviet President A. A. Hodjaev who heads the delegation stressed in his talk with Dragoslav Markovic that his delegation had very useful meetings and that they are leaving Yugoslavia with good and friendly impressions. It was also stressed that the visit of the Uzbek delegation to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia represents a contribution to a further development of friendly and fruitful relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

BUSINESS COUNCIL SESSION WITH INDIA HELD IN LJUBLJANA

AU251750 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] Ljubljana--Following a 2-day session of the Yugoslav-Indian mixed business council in Ljubljana, the leaders of both delegations--K. N. Modi, president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Industry and Commerce, and Stevan Susa, general secretary of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia--held a press conference on Tuesday.

Both sides are very satisfied with their talks and believe that all conditions exist for the two nonaligned countries to move even closer to one another in the economic field. Yugoslavia's share of India's foreign trade now amounts to less than 0.5 percent, a figure that also applies to the shares of a majority of European countries in that trade.

Yugoslavia and India have decided to build the expansion of their present cooperation on a long-term basis in order to reduce their dependence on imports from developed countries. For this purpose it is necessary to ensure a better commodity marketing technology in both countries, joint action in third markets, joint ventures in technology and capital, and so forth.

Twenty of the most prominent economic representatives of India participated in the just concluded talks, and they had very successful discussions with our economic representatives. Twenty-eight programs for long-term cooperation are already in effect, and it has been determined that the Yugoslav and Indian technologies can be successfully integrated in many fields.

K. N. Modi said that India looks forward with pleasure to the visit by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who will be warmly welcomed by the Indian Government and people. That visit will undoubtedly contribute to the further strengthening of relations between the two countries not only in the political but also in economic fields.

DJURANOVIC CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA, RETURNS HOME

Indian Newspaper Interview

LD282320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has granted an interview to the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD. The interview, published by the newspaper today, reads:

Question: Mr President, there was considerable unease in the Third World concerning the possible development of the situation in your country after President Tito's death. He, of course, introduced the system of collective leadership while he was still alive. I should like to hear how the collective leadership functions in practice and whether it will stand the test of time and meet Yugoslavia's needs after Tito.

Answer: In keeping with the fundamental constitutional principles, the duty of the "head of state" is now performed by the SFRY Presidency, which adheres to the principles of collective work and decisionmaking. This method of work of the SFRY Presidency was already tried in practice when President Tito was alive and the experience thus gained enables the system of collective work and decisionmaking to affirm itself fully in the newly created situation.

Question: How do you view the internal situation in Yugoslavia today?

Answer: The main characteristic of the internal situation in Yugoslavia is political stability and the resolve of all sociopolitical factors to continue to bring about the system of socialist self-management and strengthen the cohesion of the nations and nationalities in the internal and independent nonaligned foreign policy in the external field.

In this connection we certainly must bear in mind that the construction of a socialist self-managing political and economic system is, historically viewed, a long-term process and that we are now only in its first stage. The processes of the development of self-managing relations have been begun on a broad scale. It goes without saying that during this transition from the old to the new there are also the kind of problems which accompany all deep social transformations. This calls for constant efforts and activity of all the factors of our society to ensure that production relations based on self-management will become the dominent relations in our society.

At the moment our greatest efforts are aimed at overcoming economic difficulties. Deep disruptions in the world economy and a series of problems accumulated during the past period of our very dynamic industrial development have led to a sizeable deficit in Yugoslavia's world foreign trade exchange. This is why we are now striving hard to carry out the program of economic stabilization, which has already yielded initial encouraging results during the first 8 months of the year. This is particularly reflected in the fact that there is a real increase in exports of about 11 percent and the same kind of real reduction in imports and that the trade deficit has been reduced as compared with last year.

Question: Mr President, do you consider the Yugoslav experiment to be an answer to periodic crises which often break out in individual countries?

Answer: If in this connection you have in mind the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management and our independent and nonaligned foreign policy, a system which has for decades now functioned successfully despite being in the process of constant development, then I could not call it an "experiment." In the Yugoslav social, historical, political and economic conditions socialist self-management has proved itself to be the only alternative whose fundamental democratic essence lies in the decisive role of the working class in making decisions on social relations as a whole. Though it was established and is developing in keeping with the vital national interests of all of our nations and nationalities and in keeping with historical and other specific features, use was made in the process of conceiving it of the experience and lessons of the earlier great socialist revolutions (Paris Commune, October Revolution). I do not see this as some universally acceptable process. Every people must be allowed to decide its future freely and independently, without outside interference.

With social relations based during a period of intense development on socialist self-management, it is natural that it should be possible in practice to check and correct solutions adopted as a part of the system. In this respect it has been shown that individual solutions should be perfected.

Question: Marshal Tito was a leading personality in the nonaligned world. Will your country continue to be active in the strengthening of the nonaligned movement?

Answer: Yugoslavia will continue without wavering to follow the road mapped by President Tito in international relations and this road is the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslavia will continue to struggle most actively for the strengthening of the policy of nonalignment and for the realization of its original principles and goals. The policy of nonalignment is inherent in our internal sociopolitical system and stems from it and consequently represents the long-term strategy of our foreign political activity. Furthermore, this kind of foreign policy is based on our deep conviction that the original principles of nonalignment express the objective aspirations of mankind and the need for the democratization of international political and economic relations.

Question: What is, in your view, of the future of the nonaligned movement?

Answer: We view the future of the policy of nonalignment with optimism, because its essence lies in the universal value of the principles and goals which have been accepted by the vast majority of independent states and peoples.

An increasing number of peoples and countries refuse to be subordinated to the policy of the blocs and the domination of the great powers which runs counter to the interests of international relations based on equality and to the interests of cooperation and peace in the world. The efforts of the nonaligned countries are aimed at safeguarding independence and the right to one's own development in keeping with the authentic interests of one's own people. Nonaligned countries need peace for their progressive socioeconomic development. This is the reason why there are growing demands to put a halt to the exacerbation of international relations and set the world on the road of the policy of universal detente and of spreading it to all the field of international relations. To be able to play such a positive role, the policy of nonalignment must be independent and have a nonbloc orientation.

In the current exacerbated international situation nonaligned countries must not remain passive observers. They must face all the challenges squarely and be active regardless of differences of views on individual questions.

Through direct democratic dialogue and through showing a mutual respect for views and also by being consistent in realizing the original principles and goals of nonalignment the movement will be able, by means of various and coordinated activities, to make a vital contribution to settling all the major problems which face the international community today or will face it.

Question: How does Yugoslavia view the constant exacerbation of East-West relations?

Answer: With great anxiety, of course. We are witness to the fact that these relations have been deteriorating for quite a long time now, that there is less and less mutual trust in the relations between the great powers and the blocs. The process of detente has entered a serious crisis because it was founded primarily on bloc foundations and has not been universal in character.

There is no doubt that the most important thing to do at this moment is strive to halt deterioration in East-West relations. What is necessary in these relations is the revival of the dialogue and mutual trust, the same as it is necessary to avoid reducing detente merely to relations between the two blocs. Such detente has no prospect. We believe that all of the world's factors will come to understand that our world's prospects lie in mutual agreement-seeking, in a new world free from subjugation and inequality, a world in which all the countries and peoples participate fully in settling international problems.

Question: What is your view of Indian-Yugoslav relations? What steps do you propose in the interest of the further strengthening of the ties between the two friendly countries?

Answer: Yugoslav-Indian relations, as you well know, are very highly developed and extensive. Our cooperation on the broader international scene is very fruitful and intensive. We have cooperated very closely in the nonaligned movement for over 20 years. A special seal was set on the relations between the two countries in recent years by the meetings between President Tito and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. We were deeply moved by the sincere sympathy expressed by the peoples and Government of India on the occasion of President Tito's death, when Mrs Indira Gandhi personally arrived in Yugoslavia at the head of the Indian delegation to share with us the grief caused by so heavy a loss.

We are in favor of continuing the practice of frequent and close contacts at all levels with friendly India and of even broader cooperation in all the fields of bilateral relations. We attach particular importance to the development of economic cooperation. This is also due to the fact that we face a certain degree of stagnation in this field. By means of efforts made on both sides we should give a fresh powerful impetus to the development of economic cooperation, all the more so as there are great possibilities for this and both sides are interested in it. I am convinced that the governments of our two countries will do everything to encourage and promote this kind of cooperation.

Question: If you do not mind, Mr President, may I ask you how you assess Mrs Gandhi's qualities as a statesman? How is she assessed by the Yugoslav people?

Answer: Mrs Gandhi enjoys great prestige in Yugoslavia as one of the most prominent fighters for peace in the world, for relations between countries and peoples on the basis of equality and for the democratization of international political relations, as well as the leader of modern India who is making an exceptional contribution to its social progress and international affirmation.

I would say that Mrs Gandhi enjoys such great prestige in our country because our peoples know her as a consistent follower of such great people and founders of the nonaligned movement as Nehru and Tito.

We in Yugoslavia hold in very high esteem the personal contribution which Mrs Gandhi has made to the strengthening of the role and influence of the policy of nonalignment in modern international conditions. Owing to all this I can assure that the peoples of Yugoslavia like Mrs Gandhi very much.

Question: Your country attracts a large number of tourists from the West. Can I learn the secret of your rapid tourist development?

Answer: Yugoslavia is a country with outstanding natural beauty and a good climate and our people are well known for their hospitality. Yugoslavia is a country with open borders. We have abolished visas with a large number of countries. Understanding the significance of tourism as a branch of the economy, we have striven for years to create the most favorable conditions for foreign tourists and to make sure that the cost of tourist services is acceptable, and we have also adopted a number of other measures to simulate foreign tourists' interest. Over the past several years we have built a large number of the most moderm tourist projects to a high international standard in order to promote foreign tourism. However, all this remains insufficient as compared with the conditions at our disposal and with the needs imposed by the development of the national economy. We must create the conditions for an even more rapid development of tourism.

Question: Have you some special message for the readers of the NATIONAL HERALD, which, as you perhaps know, was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru?

Answer: I should like to use this opportunity to tell the readers of your esteemed paper that India is developing and growing stronger in every way and that it is achieving greater and greater successes in its development to the benefit of the Indian people. I should like to stress that on its part Yugoslavia will continue to make efforts to further promote cooperation with India in all fields, because it considers this to be in the interests of our two countries and our peoples and in the interest of the strengthening of the nonaligned movement.

To the staff of the NATIONAL HERALD I wish further successes in working for the goals and ideals set by the paper's founder and one of the creators of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Conclusion of Talks

LD272308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The official talks between government delegations of Yugoslavia and India ended in New Delhi tonight with the emphasis on both sides' desire for bilateral cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries to continue to be promoted, particularly in the economic sphere, which lags behind the high level of political cooperation.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his host Indira Gandhi, together with the members of the official delegations of the two countries, exchanged views on bilateral cooperation between the two countries this evening. Both sides underlined their satisfaction that political cooperation is being carried out successfully by means of contacts between both state representatives and representatives of sociopolitical organizations, parliaments and so forth.

However, it was noted that economic cooperation is not in line with the successful development of political relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries, and in recent years a certain degree of stagnation has come about.

As reported, both sides judged that such a tendency must end, and with this aim in view, suitable steps will be taken to ensure support and encouragement for representatives of Yugoslavia and India so that through joint efforts they might take advantage of existing possibilities for expanding economic cooperation.

Having been acquainted with the results achieved in earlier talks between Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, and Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce, civil supplies and communications, Djuranovic and Indira Gandhi concluded that areas and projects for future cooperation in the economic sphere should be determined as soon as possible and in a very businesslike and specific manner. This type of cooperation has experienced fluctuations hitherto, but the desire has now been expressed by both sides for the talks which have just ended in New Delhi to mark the start of a new upward trend in economic relations between the two countries.

The long-term agreement on economic, industrial, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and India, which was signed yesterday, must become the basis for a change of direction in economic cooperation between the two countries, as was emphasized today. For example, Rotar and Mukherjee agreed that in February next year a session of the Yugoslav-Indian mixed committee for economic cooperation should be held, that inter-state agreements should be signed on double taxation and maritime transport, and that new specific programs for the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries should be prepared as soon as possible.

In all Yugoslav-Indian talks, at all levels, both sides noted that many still untapped opportunities exist for an extension and development of bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in industrial areas (ship building, construction of silos for agricultural produce, and others), joint appearance on the markets of third countries, in commerce, as well as in some other branches of the economy.

Views were also exchanged about cooperation in the area of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes for which a readiness and favorable opportunities exist on both sides in view of the attained level of development in Yugoslavia and in India. In this connection it was agreed that both countries' experts should meet as soon as possible to discuss the possibilities of concrete cooperation in this area as well.

After discussing questions linked with bilateral cooperation, the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, and the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, exchanged views on the situation with regard to commencing global talks in the direction of the implementation of a more equitable economic system. Both countries stressed their readiness to go on advocating unified stands which the two countries have already put forward within the framework of the Group of 77 developing countries.

The two premiers stressed in particular that they expect the industrially developed countries to show more understanding and readiness to resolve essential problems in the world which are of an economic character, with full understanding that certain problems and difficulties exist in these countries too.

However, the solution of global economic problems in the world, it was pointed out during the talks tonight, would also help the industrially developed countries to resolve their own problems in view of the fact that there is a great deal of interdependence in this area and that no single country, by itself and relying on its own forces alone, can survive, all the more so if such a country does not display an understanding for the problems of other countries.

At the concluding plenary session the Yugoslav and Indian delegations expressed their great pleasure over the fact that on this occasion it had been demonstrated once again that between Yugoslavia and India, two nonaligned countries, an exceptionally high degree of understanding and friendship exists, that there is readiness on both sides to make joint efforts to continue to develop their cooperation and that, particularly in the economic area, efforts should be made and new steps taken in the direction of promoting economic cooperation, because this will strengthen the basis for the further development of all-round bilateral cooperation.

After he thanked her for the exceptionally warm hospitality and friendly atmosphere with which the Yugoslav delegation was surrounded from the very beginning of their stay in Delhi, President Veselin Djuranovic invited Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to visit Yugoslavia where she will always, as in the past, meet warm hospitality in view of the profound sentiments which the Yugoslav nations and nationalities nurture for one of the most prominent fighters for peace and equality in the world, and a prominent world statesman who works actively for the implementation of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment.

Prime Minister Gandhi warmly thanked him for the invitation, which she accepted with pleasure. In so doing Indira Gandhi emphasized that she thinks highly of Yugoslavia, not only because of the joint interests which link the two countries and because of President Tito's role in developing and strengthening his country, peace in the world and the policy of nonalignment, but also because of her conviction that Yugoslavia continues to have an important role to play on the international plane because it works consistently for the preservation of peace, security and democratic equal cooperation in the world.

Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, talked today with senior officials of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the preparation for the forthcoming ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries due to be held in Delhi at the beginning of next year.

Statement on Return Home

LD281920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 28 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Sep (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, returned today from his official, friendly visit to India. On arrival at Belgrade airport, Djuranovic made the following statement:

"First I would like to say that our talks in New Delhi, as well as the entire visit, took place in line with the traditionally good political relations between Yugoslavia and India, relations which had been put on firm foundations by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru.

"Within the framework of bilateral cooperation, we paid the greatest attention to economic relations and economic cooperation. It is known that in the past few years economic cooperation had begun to stagnate and even to fall, particularly in the past 3 years. I think we managed to determine some basic directions for the promotion of economic cooperation. In so doing, we signed a 5-year agreement, in fact an agreement on long-term economic cooperation, and we stressed the need for both governments to extend full support to the efforts of the economy in order to have the economic cooperation not merely return to the level existing 3 years ago but to expand.

"International problems were at the center of our talks, particularly the talks I held with Mrs Gandhi. Even had there not been the latest clash between Iraq and Iran, international problems would certainly have been the focus of our special attention.

This conflict made it necessary for us to discuss in particular the consequences of such a conflict, but I would say above all, also the possibilities for halting such a conflict. What at this moment concerns both sides is the fact that this conflict is in fact a conflict between nonaligned countries and that it can have certain consequences also for the situation in the nonaligned movement.

"To be more precise, in a situation in which we are preparing the foreign ministers' conference to be held in New Delhi in February next year, this conflict could also have undesirable consequences in this respect. We therefore considered it necessary to carry out a more complete exchange of views on the way the preparations for the conference in New Delhi should be carried out in order to make it possible for the differences and conflicts existing between individual nonaligned countries not to make the action and role of nonaligned countries more difficult in present-day conditions at a time when the international situation is unfavorable. I believe that the main question now is to ensure the unity of the nonaligned movement based on the original principles, despite existing differences which have magnified through these conflicts, in order that the nonaligned movement can play an active role under new conditions. In saying this I do not neglect the fact that the general crisis of detente and the worsening of relations between East and West has exerted an unfavorable influence on the situation in the nonaligned movement.

"Hence the need for the ministerial conference in New Delhi to deal with this question as the most important in the current international situation."

Veselin Djuranovic; Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar; Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic; and other members of the Yugoslav Government delegation were welcomed by Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Aleksandar Veinovic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other personalities.

S.N. Pugi, charge d'affaires at the Indian Embassy in Belgrade, was also at the welcoming ceremony.

MIKULIC ENDS ETHIOPIA VISIT, DEPARTS FOR PDRY

Talks With Mengistu

LD272306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1343 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The head of the Ethiopian state and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) Mengistu Haile Mariam, today received Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Branko Milulic.

The ensuing extensive and friendly talk pertained in particular to relations and cooperation between the two socialist non-aligned countries, the developments in Africa and Europe and activities of non-aligned countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed the importance of Tito's personality in the development and strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and Yugoslavia.

Mengistu and Mikulic positively assessed the results to date of comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

During the talk, they also expressed concern at the worsening of the international situation and the flaring up of new conflicts which especially threaten the stability and independence and non-aligned countries. They also pointed to the need for an intensified activity of non-aligned countries.

Mikulic Press Conference

LD292010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia is developing successfully in all areas, member of the Central Committee Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Branko Mikulic said this evening at a press conference.

Branko Mikulic has just ended a six-day visit to Ethiopia during which he had talks with Ethiopian top leaders.

Mikulic said that he discussed the establishment of cooperation between social-political organizations of the two countries, as well as possibilities for cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia with head of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam and members of the Permanent Committee of the Ethiopian Revolutionary Military Council [words indistinct].

Branko Mikulic stressed that in the talk with Ethiopian leaders mutual concern was stated because of the aggravation of the international situation, the more frequent use of force in relations among countries, and the opening of new focuses of crisis and instability.

Mikulic said that the joint stand was stressed on the need for new and more determined nonaligned actions towards overcoming the current conflicts peacefully. It was also emphasized that the nonaligned countries should invest determined efforts towards preventing the policy of force in international relations, against foreign interference in internal affairs of other countries and of the respect of territorial integrity, national sovereignty and independence of all countries, Branko Mikulic said.

Departure From Ethiopia

LD301018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Sep (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Branko Mikulic left here this morning for Aden after a six-day visit to Ethiopia.

Branko Mikulic left for a three-day visit to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen.

SELF-DEFENSE EXERCISES OPEN IN LJUBLJANA

LD261952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Ljulbljana, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--A rehearsal of the defense and self-protection system, organized in accordance with the training program for all aspects of defense and self-protection preparations, started in the Slovene capital today.

The exercises are organized with a view to checking the work, organization and capability of all aspects of defense preparations in local communities, organizations of associated labor, municipalities, towns and armed forces' headquarters. The emphasis of the exercise is on testing the coordination of functioning of the overall sociopolitical and economic system in a situation which is changed and made difficult, and in direct danger of war.

The first morning session of the Ljubljana SAWP City Conference Presidium was held on the spot, and the sociopolitical and security situation was discussed. On the basis of an analysis of the situation under changed conditions, which is provided for by the "Ljubljana 80" planned exercise, measures were adopted and duties assumed for all sociopolitical organizations in carrying out the exercise.

All areas of activity, such as self-protection, civil protection, health, parts of cultural and other types of institutions, all aspects of the defense of the population, organs making provision for old people and children, [word indistinct] and the armed forces, were immediately engaged in the necessary activities. Work began on ensuring the necessary quantities of drugs and blood plasma and then on making secure the cultural inheritance, monuments and all other items of value.

The leadership of the "Ljubljana 80' exercise devoted special attention to the defense of economic installations. So, on the basis of the changed situation, several measures were adopted with a view to the unhindered process of industrial production in the town, the work of the information system and looking after children and young people, in which special teams of citizens are involved.

An analysis of the exercise, which is to continue throughout tomorrow too, will produce new proposals and solutions for supplementing individual aspects of the organization and work of the overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Slovene capital.

Further Report

LD272154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 27 Sep (TANJUG)--The first part of the "Ljubljana 80" exercise of the defense and self-protection system ended in the Slovene capital today with an experimental demonstration exercise by a defense unit of the People's Militia in the struggle against saboteurs.

The aim of the exercise, planned as an integral part of general activity in the constant consolidation and strengthening of our society's defense capability, was a test of the organization, readiness, efficiency and degree of coordination of the work of all social subjects in preparations for efficient opposition to any possible aggression. It also tested the efficiency of opposition and defense against all aspects of propaganda, psychological, subversive, saboteur and other types of enemy activity which might be carried out by a potential aggressor. Precisely because of this, emphasis was laid on testing relevant planned measures in the exercise, their reality and the level of training of organs and organizations at all level.

All organizations and communities in the Ljubljana region took part in the first part of the exercise, while more than 250 subjects took part in the second. Judged by the level of involvement of all social structures and by the way in which this two-day exercise was carried out, this was the greatest test of this kind which has yet been carried out in the area of the Slovene capital.

According to preliminary assessments, "Ljubljana 80" has demonstrated in many ways that in all environments we have achieved a degree of unity of the defense and security system and of defense preparations which enables all organizations and organs to carry out their tasks.

"The readiness of the working people and citizens of Ljubljana to cooperate in the exercise was at a high level. It is evident that [word indistinct] participants are fully conscious of their duties and fully responsible," said Marjan Orozen, chairman of the Ljubljana Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, at the end of the exercise.

As well as a whole series of initiatives taken during the exercise we also noted that in the future we must be even better organized so as to achieve greater efficiency. It is quite clear that Ljubljana as a whole will make good use of this experience, which will make an even greater contribution to the further successful implementation of the existing system of defense and protection," Orczen said.

Bosnia-Hercegovina On Self-Defense

LD301026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Sarajevo, 29 Sep (TANJUG)--Within the framework of extensive discussions on the development of the SFRY armed forces, of civil defense, other components of all-people's defense and of economic and social activities of interest to defense and protection, and also on the manufacture of arms and military equipment for the period 1981-85, the session today of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, chaired by Hasan Grabcanovic, discussed the drafts of relevant social accords. In this connection the council discussed and endorsed the views, which also contained the proposal for certain changes and addenda, submitted on the original drafts of these accords by the Executive Council of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The council noted that all these social accords reflected the needs and the possibilities of our society in connection with the development and modernization of our armed forces and other defense structures and of further consolidation of the material basis of all-people's defense on which a high level of agreement has been reached during the present discussions between the republics and the provinces, so much so that apart from a few addenda it was recommended that the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina support the solutions proposed in the drafts of these accords.

DRAGOSAVAC MEETS JOURNALISTS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION POLICY

LD262126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 26 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Pavle Gazi, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked to journalists today about topical ideopolitical questions relating to the realization of the economic stabilization policy.

It was emphasized that the conclusions of the 11th LCY Central Committee session, at which current economic trends in the country were discussed, met with the approval of all our public. Also, results have been achieved which indicate that, viewed as a whole, the situation in the country is good. However, there are still several questions which must be resolved more efficiently. This relates in particular to general and joint consumption, the market and prices and the supplying of citizens with some consumer goods.

During the conversation it was emphasized that major tasks lie ahead for the League of Communists and all working people.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ADOPTS DRAFT AMENDMENTS

AU262130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Sep 80 p 4

[F. Nikocevic report]

[Summary] Sarajevo, 24 Sep--Delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly today adopted the text of draft amendments 5 to 11 to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The amendments were earlier adopted by the Commission for Constitutional Matters of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, and were put up for public debate which will last from 1 October to the end of November this year.

At the same time, the communal assemblies were advised to intensively work of amending the statutes of the communes in accordance with Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

Dr Djazim Sadikovic, president of the Commission for Constitutional Matters, delivered an introductory speech and spoke about Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility. The test of the draft amendments is the result of activity lasting several months. In numerous discussions held in various bodies, a high level of agreement was reached on the basic solutions pertaining to the constitutional amendments. The basic starting point in the draft amendments is that only those amendments to the Constitution should be adopted which would create the conditions to implement Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility, and on application of the adopted political positions on the duration of the terms of office of president in the organs of the sociopolitical communities.

"The specific orientations contained in the draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina are that, concerning the duration of the terms of office, they envisage a 1-year term of office for the president and vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and also for presidents of the communal assemblies and the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"A 2-year term of office is envisaged for the president and the vice president of the Executive Council and for the president of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"A 4-year term of office is envisaged, as proposed, for members of the Executive Council, officials in charge of the republican administrative organs and organization, and other officials appointed by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"An 8-year term of office is envisaged solely for the judges of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

"As regards the limitations on reelection and reappointment, it is envisaged that the president and the vice president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and presidents of the chambers cannot be reelected to the same post during the same term of office of the delegates of the assembly, that the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot be reelected to the same post during the same term of office of members of the Presidency, that the president and vice president of the Executive Council cannot be elected on two successive occasions to the same post, and that the president and judges of the Constitutional Court of Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot be reelected to the same post.

"As regards members of the Executive Council, officials in charge of the republican administrative organs and organizations and other officials appointed by the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it is envisaged that in exceptional cases and according to a special procedure laid down by law they can be elected or appointed for a successive term of office."

BRIEFS

VISITING ANGOLAN MINISTER--Imer Pulja, federal secretary for market and general economic affairs, yesterday received Carlos van Dunen, Angola's minister of home trade, who is currently visiting our country. Possibilities for advancing cooperation between the countries were discussed during a friendly and long talk. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 80 p 2 AU]